UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25927
11 June 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Noting the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus of 9 June 1993 (S/25912 and Add.1),

Noting also the recommendation by the Secretary-General that the Security Council extend the stationing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus for a further period of six months,

Noting further that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that, in view of the prevailing conditions in the island, it is necessary to keep the Force in Cyprus beyond 15 June 1993,

Recalling its resolution 831 (1993) of 27 May 1993, and in particular its paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 on financing, as well as its paragraphs 5 and 7 on the restructuring of the Force and the comprehensive reassessment which is to be conducted in December 1993,

Reiterating in particular its call to both sides to cooperate with UNFICYP in order to extend the unmanning agreement of 1989 to all areas of the United Nations-controlled buffer zone where the two sides are in close proximity to each other,

Reaffirming the provisions of resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964 and other relevant resolutions,

1. Extends once more the stationing in Cyprus of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force established under resolution 186 (1964) for a further period ending on 15 December 1993;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue his mission of good offices, to keep the Security Council informed of the progress made and to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution by 15 November 1993 as part of the report called for in its resolution 831 (1993);

3. Supports the recommendation of the Secretary-General expressed in paragraph 48 of his report that both sides take reciprocal measures to lower the tension, including mutual commitments, through UNFICYP, to prohibit along the cease-fire lines live ammunition or weapons other than those which are hand-held and to prohibit also firing of weapons within sight or hearing of the buffer zone and requests the Secretary-General to negotiate the necessary agreements between the parties to implement these measures;

4. Calls upon all the parties concerned to continue to cooperate with the Force on the basis of the present mandate;

5. Calls on both parties to carry forward expeditiously and in a constructive manner the intercommunal talks under the auspices of the Secretary-General, and requests the Secretary-General to report on progress in the current round.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25928
11 June 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 10 JUNE 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith an information bulletin on the measures taken by Iraq during the month of May 1993 in implementation of the requirements of resolution 687 (1991).

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex

Information bulletin

Below is a summary of the measures taken by the Iraqi side during the month of May 1993 in implementation of the requirements of resolution 687 (1991):

I. INSPECTION TEAMS

1. Chemical Destruction Group (UNSCOM 38)

The Chemical Destruction Group that has been in the country since 18 June 1992 has continued its work at the Muthanna Establishment. The Group is supervising the destruction by the Iraqi side of chemical weapons and ammunition at this site.

2. Inspection team (UNSCOM 54)

The team has continued the work that it began on 27 March 1993. Its task centres on inspection of certain Iraqi industrial installations. During the month of May, team members have made daily visits to the Rashid factory and its three units, Al-Amin, Al-Ma'mun and Al-Mu'tasim, as well as the Qa'qa' State Establishment, the Ibn al-Haytham Centre and the Rafah site.

The team left the country on 17 May 1993, following the completion of its work.

The leader of the team stated, following the completion of his team's mission, that its mission had been generally positive and that the Iraqis had, to a large extent, cooperated in the team's work and furnished all the information requested by the team.

3. Nineteenth nuclear inspection team (UNSCOM 56)

The team visited the country from 30 April to 7 May 1993. The team consisted of 14 inspectors led by Mr. Richard Hooper and carried out the following activities:

(a) The inspection team visited the following sites: Tuwaitha; Jurf al-Naddaf; Hattin Project 144; Al-Harith factory; State Establishment for Mechanical Industries at Iskandariyah; Al-Nur factory; State Vehicle Establishment at Iskandariyah; Nasr Establishment; Nida' General Establishment; Abu Sakhir mine; Ur State Establishment; Qa'im State Establishment for Phosphates; Badr State Establishment; Umm al-Ma'arik Establishment; Al-Furat plant; the tank and engineering equipment repair plant.

(b) The team took water samples from 15 sites and from various segments of the Tigris, Euphrates, Lesser Zab, Greater Zab and Diyala rivers and the Habbaniyah Lake.

(c) The team held a number of meetings with the Iraqi side, at which it discussed numerous aspects of its work, in particular the question of the specifications and characteristics of the Matrix Churchill machines, in connection with which the Iraqi side furnished precise and convincing technical evidence concerning the purely civilian uses of these machines.

(d) The team leader addressed a number of letters to the Iraqi side containing inquiries about the specifications of certain plant and equipment and the uses of certain sites. The Iraqi side replied to all these letters.

(e) Following the completion of the team's work, the team leader stated that his team had inspected 17 sites searching for prohibited nuclear equipment. He said that the team had continued verification of what had been declared by Iraq and had found no equipment that should have been declared.

4. Special Commission helicopter unit

During May 1993, the unit carried out the tasks assigned to it with the cooperation of the Iraqi side. The unit carried out 21 flights for the purpose of carrying inspection teams to and from the sites to be inspected. The Aerial Inspection Team also carried out 13 flights in which it surveyed, photographed and inspected 32 sites.

II. RETURN OF PROPERTY

1. The operation of the hand-over of the Hawk missile system was completed in the Safwan area on 2 May 1993. The operation began on 4 April 1993.

2. The operation of the hand-over of heavy military equipment (second stage) was begun in the Safwan area on 15 May 1993 and is still continuing. The following have been handed over to date:

27 Centurion tanks of British manufacture;

20 Chieftain tanks of British manufacture;

124 Warrior armoured vehicles of British manufacture;

37 Saladin armoured vehicles of British manufacture.

III. MISSING PERSONS

Further to what was stated in the information bulletin for April concerning the illegal entry of six Kuwaitis into Iraqi territory in the Safwan area by private car on 8 April 1993, Iraq released these individuals and handed them over to the delegation of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) at Baghdad on 9 May 1993. ICRC returned them to their families. This responsible humanitarian action proves the spuriousness of the fabricated allegations of the existence of "Kuwaiti detainees" in Iraq. It is also proof of Iraq's true and sincere intention of cooperation on such humanitarian matters.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25929
11 June 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Following consultations with the members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement, on behalf of the Council, at its 3236th meeting, on 11 June 1993, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Central America: efforts towards peace":

"The Security Council takes note with concern of the Secretary-General's letter of 8 June 1993 (S/25901) regarding the existence in Nicaragua of a weapons cache belonging to the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional (FMLN), discovered on 23 May 1993.

"The Security Council considers that the maintenance of clandestine arms deposits is the most serious violation to date of the commitments assumed under the Peace Accords signed at Mexico City on 16 January 1992 and agrees with the Secretary-General that this is a cause of serious concern.

"The Security Council reiterates its demand that the Peace Accords be complied with fully and promptly. In this context, the Council again urges FMLN to comply fully with its obligation to provide a complete inventory of its arms and munitions both inside and outside El Salvador and surrender them in accordance with the provisions of the Peace Accords, and to continue to cooperate in this regard with the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL).

"The Security Council takes note with satisfaction of the cooperation of the Government of Nicaragua in itemizing and disposing of the war matériel found.

"The Security Council expects that the parties to the Peace Accords will continue their efforts to complete the peace process and achieve national reconciliation in El Salvador."

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UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25930
11 June 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 7 JUNE 1993 FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED BY RESOLUTION 661 (1990) CONCERNING THE SITUATION BETWEEN IRAQ AND KUWAIT ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit herewith for the attention of the members of the Council the report of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait pursuant to paragraph 6, subparagraph (f), of the guidelines to facilitate full international implementation of paragraphs 24, 25 and 27 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991).

The report was approved by the Committee on 7 June 1993.

(Signed) Terence O'BRIEN
Chairman
Security Council Committee established
by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the
situation between Iraq and Kuwait

Annex

Report of the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait pursuant to paragraph 6, subparagraph (f) of the guidelines to facilitate full international implementation of paragraphs 24, 25 and 27 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991)

1. The present report is submitted by the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, in accordance with paragraph 6, subparagraph (f) of the guidelines, 1/ for facilitating full international implementation of paragraphs 24, 25 and 27 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991 approved by Security Council resolution 700 (1991) of 17 June 1991.

2. Under paragraph 6, subparagraph (f) of the guidelines, the Committee is required to report at 90-day intervals to the Security Council on the implementation of the arms and related sanctions against Iraq contained in the relevant resolutions of the Security Council. The present report is the eighth report submitted under the above-mentioned guidelines. The preceding reports were submitted on 13 September 1991, 2/ 10 December 1991, 3/ 12 March 1992, 4/ 11 June 1992, 5/ 8 September 1992, 6/ 4 December 1992, 7/ and 19 March 1993. 8/

3. By paragraph 12 of the guidelines, all States are requested to report to the Committee any information that may have come to their attention relating to possible violations of the arms and related sanctions against Iraq committed by other States or foreign nationals. During the period under review no information as requested by paragraph 12 of the guidelines has been received by the Committee.

4. In accordance with paragraphs 13 and 15 of the guidelines, all States and international organizations ought to consult the Committee on the question of whether certain items fall within the provisions of paragraph 24 of resolution 687 (1991), as well as in cases relating to dual-use or multiple-use items, i.e., items meant for civilian use but with potential for diversion or conversion to military use. During the period under review, no States or international organizations have consulted the Committee on these questions.

5. By paragraph 14 of the guidelines, international organizations are requested to provide the Committee with any relevant information that may come to their attention. During the period under review, no information as requested by paragraph 14 of the guidelines has been received by the Committee.

6. In a note dated 29 March 1993, 9/ the President of the Security Council published the text of the statement made to the media on behalf of the members of the Council. He had stated that the members of the Council had held informal consultations on 23 and 29 March 1993 pursuant to paragraphs 21 and 28 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) and paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 700 (1991). After hearing all the opinions expressed in the course of the consultations, the President of the Council had concluded that there was no agreement that the necessary conditions existed for a modification of the regimes established in paragraph 20 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991),

as referred to in paragraph 21 of that resolution; in paragraphs 22, 23, 24 and 25 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991), as referred to in paragraph 28 of resolution 687 (1991); and in paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 700 (1991).

7. Since the submission of the previous report of the Committee on 19 March 1993, 10/ no allegations of violations, particularly in connection with paragraph 24 of resolution 687 (1991), have been reported to the Committee.

8. The Committee will continue its efforts to fulfil the mandate entrusted to it. Since the last report of the Secretary-General, dated 4 December 1991, 11/ no further replies have been received from member States pursuant to paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 700 (1991).

2 June 1993

Notes

1/ S/22660, annex.

2/ S/23036.

3/ S/23279.

4/ S/23708.

5/ S/24083.

6/ S/24545.

7/ S/24912.

8/ S/25442.

9/ S/25480.

10/ S/25442.

11/ S/22884/Add.2.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25931
14 June 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH AND FRENCH

China, France, Japan, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 668 (1990) of 20 September 1990, 745 (1992) of 28 February 1992, 810 (1993) of 8 March 1993, 826 (1993) of 20 May 1993, 835 (1993) of 2 June 1993 and other relevant resolutions,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General dated 10 June 1993 (S/25913), and in particular the statement contained therein concerning the election that took place in Cambodia from 23 to 28 May 1993,

Paying tribute to the leadership and continuing role of His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk, President of the Supreme National Council, in bringing about national reconciliation and restoring peace in Cambodia,

Expressing its appreciation to the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) and especially to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the smoothness of the electoral process,

Reaffirming the national unity, territorial integrity and inviolability and independence of Cambodia,

Welcoming the fact that on 14 June 1993 the newly elected constituent assembly held its first meeting,

1. Approves the report of the Secretary-General (S/25913);

2. Endorses the results of the election, which has been certified free and fair by the United Nations;

3. Calls upon all parties to stand by their obligation to respect fully the results of the election and to cooperate in securing a peaceful transition and welcomes, in this context, the efforts of His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk to achieve national reconciliation and his leadership and continuing role in maintaining stability and in promoting cooperation among Cambodians by appropriate means;

4. Fully supports the newly elected constituent assembly which has begun its work of drawing up and approving a constitution according to the principles laid down in annex 5 to the Agreement on a Comprehensive Political Settlement of the Cambodia Conflict contained in the Paris Agreements, and will subsequently transform itself into a legislative assembly, which will establish a new government for all Cambodia;

5. Emphasizes the necessity to complete this work and to establish a new government for all Cambodia as soon as possible and within the time allotted by the Paris Agreements;

6. Requests UNTAC to continue to play its role in conjunction with the SNC during the transitional period in accordance with the Paris Agreements;

7. Requests also the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council by the middle of July, including on his recommendations on the possible role the United Nations and its agencies might play after the end of the mandate of UNTAC according to the Paris Agreements;

8. Urges all States and relevant international organizations to contribute actively to the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Cambodia;

9. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/206
S/25932
11 June 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Item 79 of the preliminary list*
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 11 June 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the letter from His Excellency Mr. Vladislav Jovanovic, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, addressed to you (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 79 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* A/48/50.

ANNEX

Letter dated 11 June 1993 from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General

Highly appreciative of your experience and authority, I am writing to ask you kindly to intercede to bring about the implementation of the Agreement on the Exchange of Prisoners of War concluded between the Governments of the Republic of Croatia and of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in Budapest on 7 August 1992. The implementation of this Agreement has been stalled primarily by the refusal of the Government of the Republic of Croatia to fulfil the commitments it has undertaken.

Proceeding from an unfounded allegation that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia committed aggression against the territory of the Republic of Croatia (Armed conflicts started with the aggression of the Republic of Croatia against the Serb people and have taken place exclusively in the territories which historically and ethnically belong to the Serb people and have never been part of an independent Croatian State.), the Croatian Government is pursuing ethnic cleansing and committing genocide in the territory under its control, violating thus the basic principles of humanity and international law. The Government of the Republic of Croatia has taken the same attitude also in respect of its commitments emanating from international conventions on prisoners of war and the agreements with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on the Exchange of POWs. I therefore wish to draw your attention to the following:

- Although it has undertaken to provide the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) with a list of all POWs in its territory, the Croatian Government has not done that yet. More than 1,000 POWs, on whom there exist reliable data, have not been registered with the ICRC. The competent Yugoslav commission for the exchange of POWs has informed the ICRC of this fact.

- The lists of POWs submitted to the ICRC by the Republic of Croatia include civilians of Serb nationality from territories in the Republic of Croatia in which there have been no armed hostilities. Because of their Serb nationality and Orthodox religion, these persons were arrested, maltreated, proclaimed POWs and offered for exchange. A number of these persons do not want to be exchanged, refusing to give up their property in the Republic of Croatia. The Croatian side put these persons back in prison, subjected them to torture and offered them for exchange again. This is a glaring example of ethnic cleansing and unlawful seizure of property.

- During the armed conflict and in its aftermath, 220 former JNA soldiers, citizens of Yugoslavia, were killed or died from the consequences of torture in prisoner camps and prisons controlled by Croatian authorities, while thousands were maltreated, beaten and humiliated in a manner unrecorded in the history of past wars. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia will release a statement on war crimes against POWs soon.

- The Croatian side refused to exchange or provide appropriate information about the destiny of 50 former JNA soldiers taken prisoner and held captive in prisoner camps in Split, Slavonski Brod and elsewhere. It is believed that the Croatian authorities have killed them, committing thus the most serious crime against humanity and violating the Geneva Conventions on POWs.

- The President of the Republic of Croatia has not replied to the letter of the President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, requesting that the two Presidents intercede in the release of remaining POWs.

Because of such an attitude of the Croatian side to the implementation of the said Agreement on the Exchange of POWs, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has informed the Croatian side and the ICRC of the following:

- The Yugoslav side has released all POWs in its territory;

- The Yugoslav side will do its utmost to exchange - release an additional 17 persons in its territory, although they do not have POW status. These are the persons convicted for committing criminal acts outside combat zones and terrorists infiltrated into the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia for the purpose of mining the bridge on the Danube and committing other terrorist acts.

- The Yugoslav side is still prepared, for confidence-building purposes, to have a tripartite commission, consisting of representatives of the Republic of Croatia, ICRC and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, tour the sites in Yugoslavia where, according to the Croatian Government, POWs or other arrested citizens of Croatian nationality are kept and to inspect their condition (No such camps exist in the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.). It would be appreciated if the Government of the Republic of Croatia displayed such readiness in respect of the camps for POWs and citizens of Serb nationality existing in the territory of the Republic of Croatia.

Since the Yugoslav side has fulfilled its commitments under the Agreement on the Exchange of POWs, I appeal to you to use all your authority and influence to have the Republic of Croatia fulfil its international commitments without delay and to exchange all POWs.

I also call upon the international community to bring pressure to bear on the Republic of Croatia to provide information about the destiny of 50 former JNA soldiers taken prisoner, for whom there exists reasonable doubt that they not only were tortured, but even killed in Croatian camps. Pressure should also be brought to bear on the Republic of Croatia to stop ethnic cleansing in its territory by arresting citizens - civilians of Serb nationality and putting their names on POW lists in order to exchange them. And finally, it would be

very useful if, under Your Excellency's guidance and authority, the international community assisted in establishing an effective service for searching missing persons in the territory of the former Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

(Signed) Vladislav JOVANOVIĆ
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister
of Foreign Affairs

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25933
11 June 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 11 JUNE 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The situation in the "safe area" of Gorazde is extremely grave. Reinforced Serbian troops continue an intensified offensive, now in its fifteenth day, against 70,000 civilians. Residential areas of Gorazde are being pounded by Serbian heavy artillery from the directions of Pale, Cajnice, Visegrad, Rudo, and Foca. There is imminent danger that Gorazde will be overrun and, on the basis of past experience, we justly fear that the civilian population will be massacred.

Despite UNPROFOR's extended mandate to "deter attacks against the safe areas", in accordance with resolution 836 (1993), Serb forces continue the calculated destruction of Gorazde with impunity. Not a single United Nations observer has yet reached the town to investigate the present situation. Convoys with food and medicine remain blocked by the Serb forces from entering Gorazde.

We call upon the United Nations Security Council to act in accordance with its adopted resolutions and to fulfil its own commitments, as the lives of people of Gorazde directly depend upon a prompt response of this noble body.

Excellency, may I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador and Permanent Representative

130693

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25934
11 June 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 11 JUNE 1993 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit, enclosed herewith, the note verbale of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia concerning serious border incidents at the Yugoslav-Albanian border, which was handed to the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Embassy of the Republic of Albania, in Belgrade on 7 June 1993.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

The Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia presents its compliments to the Embassy of the Republic of Albania and has the honour to draw its attention to 18 serious border incidents (a list of which is enclosed herewith) that took place at the Yugoslav-Albanian border in the period between 1 January and 31 May 1993.

In this connection, the Yugoslav side has noted that the number of border incidents has significantly increased in contrast to 1992 and expresses its serious concern at this unfavourable and undesirable trend.

However, the fact that all border incidents took place in the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and that persons who violated the border regime were always Albanian citizens confirms, beyond doubt, the position of the Yugoslav side, repeated on many occasions, that the incidents are the result of the lack of willingness of the Albanian side to abide by the valid bilateral agreements and international standards regulating the crossing of State borders and movement in border areas and to prevent illegal crossings of Albanian citizens to the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The Yugoslav side has to note once again that its repeated appeals to the Albanian side to that effect have, regrettably, met with no response.

Similarly, despite the repeated proposal of the Yugoslav side for holding a meeting of the Main Joint Yugoslav-Albanian Commission for Border Incidents, the Albanian side has been postponing it since June 1992 without providing a viable and justified reason.

Consequently, a situation has been created at the Yugoslav-Albanian border in which new incidents with similar or even more serious consequences cannot be excluded. Such a situation requires an early meeting of the Main Joint Yugoslav-Albanian Commission for Border Incidents, and the Yugoslav side takes this opportunity to propose once again that a meeting of this Commission be held at the earliest possible convenience since it is the only possible form of bilateral settlement of open border questions, including harmonization of preventive measures to reverse such undesirable trends at the Yugoslav-Albanian border, which would be in the interest of the overall relations between the two countries and of peace and stability in the Balkans and beyond. An early reply to this request would therefore be highly appreciated.

Enclosure

Rundown of border incidents at the Yugoslav-Albanian border in the period between 1 January and 31 May 1993

On 12 January 1993, at 12.30 p.m., in the area of the "Stojanović" security post (Prizren), a border patrol spotted an Albanian national at 20 to 30-metres distance into Yugoslav territory, cutting wood, and warned him. At the same moment, fire was opened at the patrol from Albanian territory. The patrol returned fire and the Albanian woodcutter returned to Albanian territory. There were no other consequences.

On 17 January 1993, near the C-13 border marker in Albanian territory, a fire broke out and spread to Yugoslav territory; the Yugoslav border guards put out the fire.

On 18 January 1993, around 11.30 a.m., near the C-13 border marker, Yugoslav border guards were fired at by two Albanian nationals from small arms, fortunately without any consequences.

On 22 January 1993, near the C-6/2 border marker, a fire was set in Albanian territory, which spread to Yugoslav territory, causing damage in an area 400 metres wide and 50 metres deep.

On 24 January 1993, at 3.40 p.m., near the C-10/28 border marker, a fire broke out in Albanian territory and spread to Yugoslav territory, causing damage in an area 20 metres deep and 50 metres wide.

On 2 February 1993, around 12.27 p.m., a European Community (EC) monitoring helicopter violated Yugoslav airspace from Albanian territory in the direction of Skadar-Bar. The Yugoslav authorities took no action.

On 3 February 1993, at 6.25 p.m., at the level of the C-4/10 border marker in the area of the "Morina" security post, three Albanian nationals were killed while trying to cross the border illegally in disregard of warnings of Yugoslav security guards. The incident was reported and an on-site investigation was carried out.

On 9 February 1993, around noon, the Albanian border guards practised defence of the "Dobruna" security post and opened fire towards the Yugoslav security post "Goden", Djakovica border unit. There were no consequences.

On 19 February 1993, around 11.50 p.m., Yugoslav security guards of the "Posteglaš" security post, Ulcinj, caught an Albanian soldier cutting wood in Yugoslav territory.

On 1 March 1993, around 11.55 p.m., near the D-10/3 border marker in the area of the "Vrbnica" security post (Prizren), Yugoslav border guards, in preventing illegal crossings of Albanian nationals from Albanian territory in disregard of their warnings, opened fire and killed one Albanian national and wounded two of them. This border incident was reported and an on-site investigation was carried out.

On 9 March 1993, around 10.30 a.m., Albanian security guards fired four shots at Yugoslav border guards in the "Vrbnica" security post (Prizren). No one was injured.

On 9 March 1993, on the bridge in front of the Yugoslav border crossing "Vrbnica", a group of 50 Albanian citizens, accompanied by 2 officers and 3 soldiers, congregated. They took pictures of Yugoslav territory and insulted Yugoslav border guards at the "Vrbnica" border crossing. The incident was reported to the Albanian side.

On 21 March 1993, around 7.25 p.m., near the C-4/10 border marker, Djakovica, two persons were killed as they were illegally crossing the border from Albania in disregard of warnings of Yugoslav border guards. This border incident was reported and an on-site investigation was carried out.

On 22 March 1993, at 1.30 p.m., in the border area between the C-10/22 and C-10/23 border markers (Djakovica border unit), four Albanian shepherds came to the border line and tried to cross the State border. One of them crossed to Yugoslav territory and walked along the patrol route. Border guards tried to stop him but he continued to run. Arms were used and he was wounded, but managed to reach the Albanian side. The incident was reported to the Albanian side.

On 25 April 1993, around 8.30 p.m., near the C-2/10 border marker, Djakovica, an Albanian national was killed and another one taken to the security post because they illegally crossed the border in disregard of warnings of Yugoslav border guards. An on-site investigation was carried out and the case was solved through the local joint commission.

On 25 April 1993, around 9.55 p.m., near the D-10/11 border marker, five Albanian nationals were killed while being prevented from illegally crossing the border. They disregarded the warnings of Yugoslav border guards and assaulted a border patrol. The incident was reported and an on-site investigation was carried out.

On 26 April 1993, in the area of the "Bojana" security post, Ulcinj, two Albanian nationals threw dynamite about 25 metres deep into Yugoslav territory.

On 30 May 1993, around 2.35 p.m., the Albanian authorities fired eight shots from their security post over the "Morina" border crossing, which fell 50 metres deep in Yugoslav territory, 10 to 15 metres from border guards.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25935
12 June 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 10 JUNE 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit two notes verbales with attachments, dated 29 April 1993 and 3 May 1993, from the Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Washington addressed to the Embassy of Pakistan, to be forwarded to the United States Department of State on the violation of the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran by the forces of the United States of America in the Persian Gulf region.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter and its annexes were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex I

Note verbale dated 29 April 1993 from the Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Washington addressed to the Embassy of Pakistan in Washington

The Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Washington presents its compliments to the Embassy of Pakistan and has the honour to quote the attached message, in two copies - the original text and an unofficial translation - received from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran. It is respectfully requested that the original text of the messages be transmitted to the United States Department of State and that the Interests Section be informed of its response.

Enclosure

According to information received from officials of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, United States warships positioned in the Sea of Oman and the Persian Gulf have created a nuisance for Iranian sea-patrolling helicopters on the following dates and at the following times:

1. On 9 January 1993 at 1330 hours, a United States warship warned an Iranian oil company helicopter named SS, whose position was N2845 and E5005 and which was flying from Bushehr to Sakharin.

2. On 9 January 1993 at 1503 hours, a United States warship warned an Iranian oil company helicopter named BH, whose position was N2850 and E5000 and which was flying from Khark to Frouzan oil platform.

3. On 9 January 1993 at 1515 hours, a United States warship warned an Iranian oil company helicopter named TX, whose position was N2915 and E4945 and which was flying from Khark to Abuzar oil platform.

4. On 9 January 1993 at 1233 hours, a marine-type United States war-plane, which was flying at the position of N2620 and E5555, in spite of a warning by the regional radar at 1242 hours aggressed up to 6 miles into the 12-mile-zone waters of the Islamic Republic of Iran's territorial waters.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran protests such unjustifiable actions by United States warships and insistingly demands that such actions, being contrary to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Islamic Republic of Iran, are stopped at once.

Annex II

Note verbale dated 3 May 1993 from the Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Washington addressed to the Embassy of Pakistan in Washington

The Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Washington presents its compliments to the Embassy of Pakistan and has the honour to quote the attached message, in two copies - the original text and an unofficial translation - received from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran. It is respectfully requested that the original text of the messages be transmitted to the United States Department of State and that the Interests Section be informed of its response.

Enclosure

According to information received from officials of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, United States warships positioned in the Sea of Oman and the Persian Gulf have created a nuisance for Iranian aircraft and helicopters, and/or United States aircraft have intercepted Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft.

1. On 2 January 1993 at 1130 hours, a United States warship named FFG58-Samuel B. Roberts, which was travelling from south-west to south-east at a distance of six miles from Tonb island, violated innocent passage by flying a helicopter into flight.

2. On 10 January 1993 at 0945 hours, a United States warship warned an Iranian Navy helicopter whose position was N2830 and E5020.

3. On 10 January 1993 at 1110 hours, a United States warship warned two flying Iranian Navy helicopters whose position was N2820 and E5015.

Interceptions by United States aircraft

1. On 3 January 1993 at 1045 hours, a United States P3C aircraft at the position of N2507 and E5747 intercepted an Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft, whose position was N2507 and E5744, for a period of two minutes.

2. On 5 January 1993 at 1225 hours, a United States P3C aircraft No. 26 AQ, at the position of N2601 and E5246, intercepted at Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft for a period of 15 minutes.

3. On 6 January 1993 at 1120 hours, a United States P3C aircraft, at the position of N2540 and E5707, intercepted an Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft, whose position was N2540 and E5710.

4. On 16 January 1993 at 0944 hours, a United States P3C aircraft, at the position of N2540 and E5254, intercepted an Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft, whose position was N2540 and E5354, for a period of two minutes.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran protests such unjustifiable actions by United States warships and insistingly demands that such actions, being contrary to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Islamic Republic of Iran, be stopped at once.

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Items 109, 110, 114 and 115 (b) of the
preliminary list*
RIGHT OF PEOPLES TO SELF-DETERMINATION
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT, INCLUDING QUESTIONS
RELATING TO THE WORLD SOCIAL SITUATION
AND TO YOUTH, AGEING, DISABLED PERSONS
AND THE FAMILY
REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH
COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES, QUESTIONS
RELATING TO REFUGEES, RETURNEES AND
DISPLACED PERSONS AND HUMANITARIAN
QUESTIONS
HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: HUMAN RIGHTS
QUESTIONS, INCLUDING ALTERNATIVE
APPROACHES FOR IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVE
ENJOYMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL
FREEDOMS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 11 June 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith information on the adverse effects of sanctions on the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (see annex).**

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 109, 110, 114 and 115 (b) of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIĆ
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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* A/48/50.

** The annex is being circulated in the original language of submission only.

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UNITED NATIONS SANCTIONS IMPOSED ON THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA IN LIGHT OF THE NORMS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW ON EQUALITY AND SELF-DETERMINATION OF PEOPLES AND RESPECT FOR FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHTS

I

THE YUGOSLAV CRISIS CAUSED BY FORCIBLE AND UNCONSTITUTIONAL SECESSION OF SOME REPUBLICS COMPOSING FORMER YUGOSLAVIA BROUGHT ABOUT NATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS CONFLICTS OF ENORMOUS PROPORTIONS. WE ARE CONCERNED AND ALARMED AT THE PRESENT SITUATION WHICH MAKES IT INCUMBENT UPON US TO INVEST FURTHER EFFORTS TOWARDS FINDING A PEACEFUL AND JUST SOLUTION IN THE INTEREST OF ALL PEOPLES WHO LIVED IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAV FEDERATION.

THE PAST EFFORTS OF THE ENTIRE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY, THROUGH UN, CSCE AND EC FORA, HAVE NOT, UNFORTUNATELY, YIELDED SATISFACTORY RESULTS.

ONE-SIDED AND POLITICALLY MOTIVATED UN SANCTIONS AGAINST THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA DISREGARD THE ACTUAL AND LEGAL SITUATION CREATED BY CONFLICTS IN THE TERRITORY OF BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA AND IGNORE THE ROLE OF CROATIA AND OTHER INTERNAL AND OUTSIDE FACTORS IN THIS CONFLICT IN THE DEEPENING OF THE CRISIS. THIS IS INCONSISTENT WITH THE CHARACTER OF THE PEACE INITIATIVE THE UNITED NATIONS SHOULD BE GUIDED BY, AS WELL AS BY ITS GOALS AND THE NATURE OF ACTIVITIES. THE IMPOSITION OF THE WILL OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY THROUGH SANCTIONS IS BEING JUSTIFIED BY HIGHER INTERESTS OF PEACE AND STABILITY IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS WITHIN THE YUGOSLAV, BALKAN AND BROADER EUROPEAN FRAMEWORK AS WELL AS BY HUMANITARIAN CONCERNS.

THE IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS ON THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA IS SINGULAR ILLUSTRATION OF DOUBLE-STANDARD APPROACH TO THE EXERCISE OF THE RIGHT OF THE CONSTITUENT PEOPLES IN FORMER YUGOSLAVIA TO SELF-DETERMINATION. IN THIS CONTEXT, LET US RECALL THAT THE PROCLAMATION OF NEW STATES IN THE TERRITORY OF FORMER YUGOSLAVIA HAS BEEN WELCOMED BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY AS A KIND OF ACHIEVEMENT IN THE EXERCISE OF THE DEMOCRATIC RIGHT OF NATIONS TO SELF-DETERMINATION, WHEREAS THE SERB NATION'S INVOCATION OF THE SAME RIGHT AIMED AT RESOLVING ITS OWN POLITICAL AND LEGAL STATUS, HAS BEEN MET WITH OPEN OPPOSITION AND THE STRONGEST CONDEMNATION. THUS, SERBS BECAME A PEOPLE WHO WERE DENIED THE RIGHT TO SELF-DETERMINATION AND CONTINUATION OF LIFE IN THEIR OWN STATE. THEY WERE ACCUSED OF "AGGRESSION" AND "OCCUPATION" OF TERRITORIES IN WHICH THEY LIVED FOR CENTURIES AS THE MAJORITY POPULATION. THE WORLD PUBLIC WELCOMED THE DEMOLITION OF THE BERLIN WALL AND THE UNIFICATION OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE. THEREFORE, IT IS ABSURD THAT THE SAME PUBLIC SUPPORTS THE ERECTION OF ANOTHER WALL WHICH DIVIDES AN EUROPEAN PEOPLE - SERBS.

FURTHERMORE, THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA IS DENIED ITS INTERNATIONAL AND LEGAL PERSONALITY AND ITS MEMBERSHIP IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS. IN THIS, THE FACT THAT THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA, WHOSE REPUBLICS SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO WERE INTERNATIONALLY RECOGNIZED STATES EVEN BEFORE THE CREATION OF YUGOSLAVIA IN 1918, HAS CONTINUED YUGOSLAVIA'S PERSONALITY WHICH HAS EXISTED FOR OVER 70 YEARS IS TOTALLY IGNORED.

BY RECOGNIZING SECESSIONIST REPUBLICS, THE INTERNATIONALLY RECOGNIZED BORDERS OF YUGOSLAVIA WERE VIOLATED, WHILE ADMINISTRATIVE BORDERS AMONG FEDERAL UNITS WERE PROCLAIMED STATE BORDERS. IN SUCH A MANNER, IT WAS ONLY THE SERB PEOPLE WHO, AS THE MAJORITY PEOPLE LIVING IN MANY PARTS OF FORMER SFRY, WAS DENIED THE RIGHT TO SELF-DETERMINATION IN THE TERRITORIES OUTSIDE ADMINISTRATIVE BORDERS OF THE FEDERAL UNIT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA.

IN THIS CONNECTION, ONE SHOULD RECALL THAT THE PRINCIPLES OF THE EQUALITY AND SELF-DETERMINATION OF PEOPLES, ENSHRINED IN THE UNITED NATIONS DECLARATION ON THE PRINCIPLES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW CONCERNING FRIENDLY RELATIONS AND COOPERATION BETWEEN STATES, PROVIDE FOR AT THE GENERAL INTERNATIONAL LEVEL THE RIGHT TO FREE AND UNIMPEDED DEVELOPMENT OF EVERY PEOPLE REGARDLESS OF THE STATUS OF TERRITORY OR STATE WITHIN WHOSE BORDERS IT LIVES. THE UNIVERSAL PRINCIPLE OF SELF-DETERMINATION OF ALL PEOPLES HAS BEEN TAKEN OVER FROM THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES AND FROM THE BILL OF HUMAN RIGHTS.

II

IN UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 757 OF 30 MAY 1992 IT IS EXPLICITLY SAID THAT THE MEASURES OF ECONOMIC SANCTIONS AGAINST THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA ARE BEING IMPOSED ALSO BECAUSE OF "THE NEED FOR THE EFFECTIVE PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS, INCLUDING THOSE OF ETHNIC MINORITIES". HOWEVER, IT SOON BECAME APPARENT THAT THE MEASURES IMPOSED BY THIS RESOLUTION, PARTICULARLY THE INSISTENCE ON THEIR STRICT IMPLEMENTATION, HAD MADE THIS GOAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS EVER MORE DIFFICULT TO ACHIEVE AND ACCOUNTED FOR THE INCREASING LOSS OF FAITH IN THE FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE DIGNITY AND WORTH OF THE HUMAN PERSON ENSHRINED IN THE CHARTER AS WELL AS IN THE EQUAL RIGHTS OF NATIONS LARGE AND SMALL.

ADMITTEDLY, THE PROVISIONS OF RESOLUTION 757 DO NOT QUESTION THE NEED TO RESPECT FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS. HOWEVER, BY THEIR CONTENT, THE MEASURES OF ECONOMIC SANCTIONS IMPOSED AGAINST THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA BY THE RESOLUTION GO A LONG WAY IN DOING PRECISELY THAT AS THEY CREATE

THE CONDITIONS IN WHICH THE CITIZENS IN THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA FIND IT EVER MORE DIFFICULT TO EXERCISE EVEN THE MOST FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHTS. THE ADVERSE EFFECTS OF THE SANCTIONS IN EVERYDAY LIFE IN THE CONDITIONS OF MOUNTING ECONOMIC RECESSION AND DISRUPTION OF FOREIGN TRADE AND MONETARY TRANSACTIONS HAVE HAD A NEGATIVE IMPACT ON THE EXERCISE OF MANY UNIVERSAL HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL FIELDS AND, BY EXTENSION, ON THE SATISFACTION OF ESSENTIAL HUMAN NEEDS.

THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY IN ENSURING RESPECT FOR, AND INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION OF, HUMAN RIGHTS HAVE BEEN SERIOUSLY IMPAIRED BY THE IMPOSITION OF UN SANCTIONS AGAINST THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA. IT HAS BECOME EVIDENT THAT SOME OF THE MEASURES ARE IN DIRECT CONTRAVENTION OF IUS COGENS OF GENERAL INTERNATIONAL LAW. THUS, THE SUSPENSION OF ALL FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS WITH THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA HAS ACCOUNTED FOR THE SUSPENSION OF PAYMENT OF SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS TO RECIPIENTS IN THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA, WHICH IS CONTRARY TO ARTICLE 9 OF THE INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS GUARANTEEING THE RIGHT OF EVERYONE TO SOCIAL SECURITY AND INSURANCE. CONSEQUENTLY, EVEN THOSE HUMAN RIGHTS CONSIDERED AT THE PRESENT-DAY LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY TO BE THE BASIC RIGHTS FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF PROTECTION OF LIFE AND HEALTH AND THE RESPECT FOR PERSONAL DIGNITY AND HONOUR CANNOT BE GUARANTEED.

THE SUSPENSION OF SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND CULTURAL COOPERATION BY THE UNITED NATIONS SANCTIONS IS INCOMPATIBLE WITH THE OBLIGATIONS OF STATES UNDER ARTICLE 15, PARA 4, OF THE SAME COVENANT RELATING TO THE ENCOURAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL TIES AND COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF SCIENCE AND CULTURE.

THE GENERAL TREND OF DETERIORATING LIVING CONDITIONS IN THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA CAUSED BY UN SANCTIONS IS CONTRARY ALSO TO THE COERCIVE NATURE OF THE EFFECT OF THE INTERNATIONAL LEGAL NORMS CONTAINED IN THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND ARTICLE 11, PARAS 1 AND 2, OF THE INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS RECOGNIZING "THE RIGHT OF EVERYONE TO AN ADEQUATE STANDARD OF LIVING FOR HIMSELF AND HIS FAMILY, INCLUDING ADEQUATE FOOD, CLOTHING AND HOUSING, AND TO THE CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT OF LIVING CONDITIONS" AS WELL AS THE FUNDAMENTAL RIGHT OF EVERYONE TO BE FREE FROM HUNGER.

THE IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS IN THE FIELD OF CULTURE AND EDUCATION IS IN DIRECT CONTRAVENTION OF THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS WHICH, IN ITS ARTICLE 27, PROVIDES THAT "EVERYONE HAS THE RIGHT FREELY TO PARTICIPATE IN THE CULTURAL LIFE OF THE COMMUNITY, TO ENJOY THE ARTS AND TO SHARE IN SCIENTIFIC ADVANCEMENT AND ITS BENEFITS". FURTHERMORE, ARTICLE 19 OF THE COVENANT ON CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS ENVISAGES THE RIGHT OF EVERYONE TO EXCHANGE ALL KINDS OF INFORMATION. EDUCATION, SCIENCE, CULTURE AND COMMUNICATIONS HAVE ACHIEVED TODAY SUCH A LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT THAT THEIR UNHAMPERED COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT IS INCONCEIVABLE WITHIN NARROW NATIONAL BOUNDARIES OF A COUNTRY WITHOUT COOPERATION, COORDINATION AND JOINT PROJECTS IN SCIENTIFIC, EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL ACTIONS IN BROADER REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES.

THE EFFECTS OF THE UN SANCTIONS HAVE EVEN MORE SERIOUS IMPLICATIONS IN EVERYDAY LIFE ALSO AS A RESULT OF THE FAILURE OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO RESOLUTION 724 (1991) CONCERNING YUGOSLAVIA TO MEET THE ESSENTIAL HUMAN NEEDS OF THE POPULATION IN THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA. TURNING A DEAF EAR BY THE COMMITTEE TO THE REQUEST OF THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA FOR THE IMPORT OF FUELS, MEDICINE AND MEDICAL EQUIPMENT, NECESSARY TO MEET THE ESSENTIAL HUMAN NEEDS, IS CONTRARY TO THE PRINCIPLES CONTAINED IN THE PREAMBLE OF THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND INTERNATIONAL COVENANTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS WHICH RECOGNIZE, IN ORDER TO GUARANTEE THE EQUALITY OF ALL MEMBERS OF THE HUMAN FAMILY, THE INHERENT DIGNITY AND EQUAL AND INALIENABLE RIGHTS. FREEDOM FROM FEAR AND WANT AND THE CREATION OF SUCH LIVING CONDITIONS WHICH SHOULD ENSURE TO EVERYONE THE EXERCISE OF ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, CULTURAL, CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS.

THE PURPOSE OF ENFORCEMENT MEASURES IN THE UN SYSTEM OF COLLECTIVE SECURITY IS TO FORCE A NON-COMPLYING STATE TO ACT IN A WAY WHICH WILL NOT CONSTITUTE A THREAT TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY. HOWEVER, BY THE FAILURE TO ACT AND THROUGH THE EFFECTS OF MEASURES DELIBERATELY AGGRAVATING AND DETERIORATING THE LIVING CONDITIONS OF THE POPULATION, THE UNITED NATIONS INFLICTS EVER GREATER SUFFERING UPON THE POPULATION DEPRIVING THEM OF THEIR ESSENTIAL NEEDS OR OF THE POSSIBILITY TO PRESERVE THE BASIC HUMAN VALUES SUCH AS LIFE, HEALTH, HUMAN DIGNITY AND HONOUR.

THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS OF 1949 AND THE ADDITIONAL PROTOCOLS THEREOF EXPLICITLY PROHIBIT VIOLATION OF THESE BASIC HUMAN VALUES ALSO DURING ALL ARMED CONFLICTS, INTERNATIONAL AND NON-INTERNATIONAL. THIS OBLIGATION IS EVEN MORE EXPLICIT IN SO FAR AS THE UN PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS ARE CONCERNED.

THE CONCLUSIONS TO BE MADE FROM THE ABOVE OBSERVATIONS COULD BE SUMMED UP AS FOLLOWS:

- THE ONE-SIDED NATURE OF THE UNITED NATIONS SANCTIONS AGAINST THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA IS INCOMPATIBLE WITH NEUTRALITY AND UNIVERSAL ROLE OF THE WORLD ORGANIZATION, BECAUSE OF THE DISREGARD OF, AND DISRESPECT FOR, THE COGENT PRINCIPLES OF PROHIBITIONS OR THE THREAT OF FORCE AND OF NON-ACTION ON THE PART OF OTHER INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL FACTORS, THE NEGATIVE IMPACT OF WHICH ONLY SERVES TO PROLONG THE WAR IN BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA AND ESCALATE THE YUGOSLAV CRISIS. AT THE SAME TIME, THE UNITED NATIONS HAS COMPLETELY IGNORED THE APPEALS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA TO RE-EXAMINE THE PURPOSEFULNESS OF THE SANCTIONS DESPITE WELL-DOCUMENTED ASSERTIONS THAT THE REASONS FOR THE IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS HAVE BEEN REMOVED.

- THE EFFECTS OF THE SANCTIONS AGAINST THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA ARE INCONSISTENT WITH THE COGENT PRINCIPLE OF EQUALITY AND THE RIGHT TO SELF-DETERMINATION OF PEOPLES SINCE THE ISOLATION OF THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND THE CARVING UP OF THE ETHNIC ENTITY OF THE SERBIAN PEOPLE

BY THE RECOGNITION OF OTHER STATES IN THE TERRITORY OF FORMER YUGOSLAVIA PREVENT THE SERBIAN PEOPLE FROM FREELY DECIDING ON THEIR OWN FATE.

- FINALLY, THE EFFECTS OF THE UN SANCTIONS ARE IN OUTRIGHT CONTRAVENTION OF THE NORMS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW CONCERNING THE RESPECT FOR BASIC HUMAN RIGHTS, SINCE, ACCENTUATING THE LETHAL NATURE OF AN AUTARKIC WAY OF LIFE IN CONDITIONS OF INSUFFICIENT AND OFTEN UNTIMELY ASSISTANCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS, THEY PUT IN QUESTION THE POSSIBILITY OF EXERCISING A WHOLE RANGE OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL OR CULTURAL FIELD, WHICH ARE CONSIDERED TO BE A KIND OF ETHIC AND LEGAL STANDARDS, AND, BY EXTENSION, THE POSSIBILITY OF PRESERVING LIFE AND HEALTH AS FUNDAMENTAL VALUES.

SANCTIONS AND HEALTH

IS IT POSSIBLE THAT THE WORLD IS REALLY READY TO COLDLY IMPLEMENT MEASURES CAUSING A SLOW DEATH OF MILLIONS OF INNOCENT PEOPLE - THIS IS A HORRIBLE QUESTION ASKED BY THE POPULATION OF A COUNTRY CONDEMNED TO ISOLATION.

ACCORDING TO PROVISIONS AND PRINCIPLES OF THE INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW, THE RIGHT TO LIFE AND HEALTH IS A FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHT. THIS RIGHT IS ALSO GUARANTEED BY THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER AND THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION CONSTITUTION. THE DEFINITION OF HEALTH ACCEPTED BY THE WORLD IS THAT OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION, ACCORDING TO WHICH HEALTH MEANS MATERIAL, SOCIAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL WELL-BEING OF THE MAN. IT IS THEN NEEDLESS TO ASK WHETHER UN SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS 757 AND 820 CONDEMNED TO A LOSS OF LIFE AND HEALTH CITIZENS OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA, AND TOGETHER WITH THEM REFUGEES AND ALL OTHERS RECEIVING HEALTH PROTECTION IN ITS TERRITORY, SINCE THEY CAN RECEIVE IT NOWHERE ELSE IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA. AND TO WHAT ARE CONDEMNED SICK PEOPLE IN YUGOSLAVIA BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL SANCTIONS?

IT IS A WELL KNOWN FACT THAT YUGOSLAV HEALTH SERVICE ALMOST ENTIRELY DEPENDS ON IMPORT. ABOUT 90% OF MEDICINES ARE PRODUCED EXCLUSIVELY ON THE BASIS OF FOREIGN LICENCES AND IMPORTED RAW MATERIALS OR HALF-MADE PRODUCTS. OTHER MEDICINES ARE IMPORTED AS READY-MADE PRODUCTS. OVER 95% OF SANITARY MATERIAL AND 90% OF MEDICAL MATERIAL ARE ALSO IMPORTED. ALMOST ENTIRE MEDICAL EQUIPMENT IS IMPORTED, AS WELL AS PARE PARTS. IN ORDER TO FUNCTION, YUGOSLAV HEALTH SERVICE NEEDS TO IMPORT EACH MONTH THOUSANDS OF VARIOUS MEDICAL PRODUCTS - DRUGS, NEEDLES, SYRINGES VARIOUS SURGICAL SUTURES, BANDAGES, REAGENTS, TUBES, CATHETERS, PACEMAKERS, BLOOD TESTS BLOOD BEGS, INFUSION SYSTEMS. IF ONE IS FAMILIAR WITH MEDICINE AND HEALTH, ONE KNOWS THAT FOR VARIOUS TYPES OF SURGERIES ALONE, A NUMBER OF ARTICLES SUCH AS TUBES, CATHETERS AND SIMILAR IS NEEDED.

THE SANCTIONS INTRODUCED IN LATE MAY 1992 IMPOSED A PROCEDURE ACCORDING TO WHICH EACH INDIVIDUAL FOREIGN TRADE TURNOVER OF THESE ARTICLES REQUIRES APPROVAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SANCTIONS. IN ORDER TO OBTAIN APPROVAL, IT IS NECESSARY TO FIND A PARTNER WHO IS WILLING TO COOPERATE, AND THEN OBTAIN APPROVAL OF HIS GOVERNMENT. AND THIS IS NOT ENOUGH! THERE IS THE SECOND ROUND OF THE PROCESS WITH THE SAME PROCEDURE FOR CARRYING OUT FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS FOR THIS PURPOSE. AND FINALLY THE THIRD ROUND, I.E. OBTAINING APPROVALS FOR TRANSPORT OF PURCHASED GOODS.

DESPITE THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION MEMORANDUM ACCORDING TO WHICH FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS FOR HEALTH PRODUCTS MUST BE EXCLUDED FROM SANCTIONS, 50% OF REQUESTS FOR DEBLOCKING OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES IN FOREIGN BANKS HAS NOT BEEN YET SINCE SEPTEMBER 1992. MEMBER-COUNTRIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION THAT VOTED AT THE ASSEMBLIES OF THIS ORGANIZATION FOR THE TWO RESOLUTIONS UNDER WHICH HEALTH CANNOT BE SUBJECT TO SANCTIONS, EITHER FOR POLITICAL OR FOR ANY OTHER REASONS, ARE COMPETING IN MAKING PURCHASE AND TRANSPORT OF MEDICAL PRODUCTS FOR THE NEEDS OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA AS SLOW AS POSSIBLE, OR EVEN IMPOSSIBLE.

THE SITUATION IS FURTHER AGGRAVATED AND WORSENED BY THE PROCEDURE OF APPROVING THE IMPORT OF MEDICINE AND MEDICAL EQUIPMENT SINCE SOME COUNTRIES CREATE INSURMOUNTABLE OBSTACLES WHICH ARE INCOMPATIBLE WITH THE PRINCIPLES OF HUMANITY. AN ILLUSTRATION FOR THIS IS THE IMPORT OF THE MODERN GERMAN SCANNER FOR CHILDREN CANCER DETECTION WHICH HAS A SMALL NUMBER OF US-MADE PARTS. THE US GOVERNMENT INSISTED IN THE SANCTIONS COMMITTEE THAT APPLICATION FOR EACH SPARE PART, SOME OF VALUE OF ONLY SEVERAL HUNDRED DOLLARS, BE SUBMITTED WHICH PROLONGS THE WHOLE PROCEDURE TO SEVERAL MONTHS, ALTHOUGH IT IS THE EQUIPMENT FOR THE TREATMENT OF CHILDREN NOT FOR WAR.

ALTHOUGH THE HUMANITARIAN AID IN THIS FIELD IS EXEMPTED FROM THE SANCTIONS ITS DELIVERY TO THE FRY IS CONSIDERABLY OBSTRUCTED, COMPLICATED OR EVEN PREVENTED, ESPECIALLY IN CASES WHEN IT IS COMING FROM YUGOSLAV CITIZENS WORKING AND LIVING ABROAD AND IMMIGRANTS (DIFFICULTIES IN OBTAINING EXPORT LICENCES, APPROVALS BY TRANSIT COUNTRIES, RETURNING FROM THE BORDERS ALTHOUGH HAVING VALID DOCUMENTS AND NECESSARY APPROVALS, ETC). SO FAR, THE RECEIVED AID IS MODEST IN COMPARISON TO THE VOLUME AND QUALITY OF AID DELIVERED BY OTHER COUNTRIES AND INTERNATIONAL GOVERNMENTAL AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO CROATIA AND BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA. ALL THIS POINTS TO THE DISCRIMINATORY APPROACH AND DOUBLE STANDARDS IN THE BEHAVIOUR OF THE MAJORITY OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY VIS-A-VIS THE FRY AND THE ENTIRE SERB PEOPLE. FOR, HUMANITARIAN LAW DOES NOT CONDITION PROVISION AND DELIVERY OF AID BY THE BELONGING OF AN INDIVIDUAL, GROUP OR A NATION TO A PARTICULAR NATION, ETHNIC GROUP, RELIGION, RACE OR IDEOLOGY, THE BASIC CRITERIUM BEING THAT HEALTH AND BIOLOGICAL EXISTENCE ARE ENDANGERED.

THIS COUNTRY THAT UNTIL RECENTLY HAD A FIRST-CLASS MEDICINE AND HEALTH PROTECTION, HAS ABANDONED ALMOST ALL METHODS OF SOPHISTICATED SPECIALIST TREATMENT. BABIES WITH HEART DISEASES DIE SINCE SURGERY IS IMPOSSIBLE, OPERATING ROOMS FOR OPEN HEART SURGERIES WERE NOT HEATED DURING THE WINTER 1993, AND THERE ARE LONG LISTS OF PATIENTS WAITING FOR KIDNEY TRANSPLANTATION. SOME OF THEM DIE, AND FOR OTHERS DEATH IS CLOSER AND CLOSER. EVEN IF THEY ARE LUCKY ENOUGH TO BE OPERATED ON, IT IS NOT CERTAIN THAT THEY ARE GOING TO LIVE, SINCE THEIR ILLNESS DETERIORATES DUE TO THE LONG DELAY. AND EVEN IF THEY SURVIVE THIS STAGE, STILL THERE IS NO HOPE FOR THEM, BECAUSE THERE ARE NO IMMUNO-SUPPRESSIVE MEDICINES TO PREVENT REJECTION OF THE TRANSPLANTED ORGAN. NEUROSURGEONS ARE CARRYING OUT THE MOST COMPLEX SURGERIES, E.G. BRAIN TUMOUR SURGERIES AND SIMILAR, WITHOUT X-RAY EQUIPMENT, THAT WOULD BETTER LOCATE THE TUMOUR, THUS IMPROVING THE CHANCE OF SURVIVAL. HOWEVER, IT IS NOT ONLY THIS HIGHEST LEVEL OF HEALTH PROTECTION THAT IS THE PROBLEM. NAMELY FOR SEVERAL MONTHS NOW IT HAS NOT BEEN POSSIBLE TO IMPLEMENT EVEN ROUTINE HEALTH PROTECTION. DUE TO THE LACK OF TRANQUILIZERS, PATIENTS WITH MENTAL DISORDERS ARE AGAIN TIED UP AND TREATED WITH ELECTRIC SHOCKS, ALTHOUGH THESE ARE NOT ONLY

ABANDONED, BUT ALSO BANNED METHODS. DEATH RATE OF THESE PATIENTS IS GOING UP ENORMOUSLY, AND INCREASINGLY OFTEN WHEN HAVING FITS OF AGGRESSION, THEY ATTACK DOCTORS AND OTHER MEDICAL STAFF, WHO HAVE NO MEANS TO CALM THEM DOWN.

CLINICS FOR CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ARE FULL OF PATIENTS WHOSE BLOOD HAS BEEN INFECTED SINCE IT HAS NOT BEEN TESTED TO HEPATITIS, WHILE SHELVES FOR DRUGS ARE EMPTY. PATIENTS SUFFERING FROM ALLERGY AND CANNOT BE TREATED WITH PENICILLIN, CANNOT RECEIVE ANY HELP AT ALL AT CLINICS, SINCE OTHER ANTIBIOTICS ARE AVAILABLE ONLY OCCASIONALLY, WHEN THEY ARRIVE AS PART OF HUMANITARIAN AID. PRIVATE PHARMACIES STILL HAVE MEDICINES, AND PATIENTS ARE BUYING ON THEIR OWN ANESTHETIC FOR SURGERY, NEEDLES, SUTURES, CYTOSTATICS. FOR ONE MEDICINE THEY GIVE THEIR ENTIRE MONTHLY SALARY, AND FOR LONGER TREATMENT THEY SELL ALL THEY HAVE.

THE FOLLOWING ARE ONLY SOME OF THE EFFECTS OF THE SANCTIONS SO FAR:

THE INSTITUTE OF ONCOLOGY IN BELGRADE DOES NOT HAVE EVEN THE MOST FUNDAMENTAL CYTOSTATICS. ALTHOUGH THREE MONTHS AGO US $ 500 000 WAS PAID TO IMPORT THESE MEDICINES, AND ALTHOUGH ALL NECESSARY APPROVALS HAVE BEEN OBTAINED, THE BANK IN LONDON HAS NOT RELEASED THESE RESOURCES. FOUR MONTHS AGO A PAYMENT WAS MADE TO THE SIEMENS'S ACCOUNT FOR SPARE PARTS FOR X-RAY EQUIPMENT. NO REPLY HAS BEEN RECEIVED FROM THE SIEMENS YET.

AT CARDIOSURGICAL WARDS FOR CHILDREN IN SERBIA 41 BABIES HAVE DIED, SINCE DOCTORS HAVE NOT BEEN ABLE TO CARRY OUT NECESSARY SURGERIES. DR. JADRAN MAGIC, A DOCTOR AT THE INSTITUTE OF THE MOTHER AND THE CHILD IN BELGRADE, WHO PROVIDED THIS INFORMATION, EXPLAINED HOW TRAGICAL IT WAS TO DECIDE WHICH BABY WAS TO BE OPERATED FIRST, AND WHICH ONE TO BE SENT TO DEATH. THESE BABIES HAD HEAVY HEART DISEASES. WHO WILL TAKE THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR BABIES THAT ARE YET TO BE BORN, WHOSE DISEASES, CONSIDERED "MOST ORDINARY" BY THE REST OF THE WORLD, WILL BE IMPOSSIBLE TO TREAT, SINCE THERE WILL BE MEANS FOR THAT?

YUGOSLAV DOCTORS HAVE ALREADY PUBLICIZED PRELIMINARY SURVEYS WHICH DEMONSTRATE A VERY SIGNIFICANT DETERIORATION OF THE HEALTH CONDITION OF THE POPULATION.

FOR MONTHS NOW THERE HAS BEEN A PERMANENT SHORTAGE IN THIS COUNTRY OF A WHOLE RANGE OF MEDICINES FOR BASIC HEALTH CARE. IN THE HOSPITALS AND PHARMACIES THERE ARE NO DRUGS FOR CARDIAC PATIENTS, NO DRUGS FOR MALIGNANT DISEASES, NO ANTIBIOTICS, NO TRANQUILLIZERS AND ANTI DEPRESSANTS, NO DRUGS TO TREAT HYPERTENSION, NO DRUGS TO PREVENT THE REJECTION OF TRANSPLANTED ORGANS; SURGICAL HOSPITALS HAVE NO MEDICAL SUPPLIES, NO ANAESTHETICS, NO ANTI-SHOCK THERAPY DRUGS, NO MEDICAMENTS FOR INTENSIVE CARE. THE SEMI-ILLICIT PRIVATE MARKET, THE WARES OF WHICH ARE OF DOUBTFUL ORIGIN AND QUALITY IS THE ONLY SOURCE OF SUPPLY FOR ILL PEOPLE FROM WHICH THEY CAN BUY, FOR INSTANCE, EVERYTHING THAT THEY NEED FOR AN OPERATION, FOR DOCTORS TO BE ABLE INDEED TO PERFORM ONE. NOT ONLY DO CHRONIC PATIENTS SPEND ALL OF THEIR EARNINGS OR PENSIONS TO BUY MEDICINES ON THIS MARKET, BUT THEY ARE FREQUENTLY FORCED TO SELL WHAT LITTLE THEY HAVE, ACQUIRED PAINSTAKINGLY, TO BE ABLE TO GET TREATMENT.

DUE TO THE LACK OF ANTI-TETANUS VACCINES IN A HOSPITAL IN LOZNICA (ON THE BORDER BETWEEN SERBIA AND BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA) A PATIENT CONTRACTED THIS GRAVE AND FATAL DISEASE. ANOTHER PATIENT HAD AN EPILEPSY SEIZURE FOR TWO DAYS, DUE TO THE LACK OF INTRAVENOUS ANTI-EPILEPTICS. SHE SURVIVED BUT WITH SEVERE IRREVERSIBLE DAMAGE TO HER CEREBRAL FUNCTIONS.

IN ONE OF DIALYSIS CENTRES OF THE FIFTEEN KIDNEY PATIENTS WHOLE DIALYSIS WAS REDUCED FROM THE NEEDED THREE TREATMENTS TO TWO WEEKLY, FOUR DIED IMMEDIATELY.

OVER ONLY A YEAR THE NUMBER OF TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS IN BELGRADE HAS INCREASED BY 68 CASES. AT THE EMERGENCY CENTRE IN BELGRADE, OVER LESS THAN A YEAR, THE MORTALITY OF INJURED PATIENTS WENT UP BY AS MUCH AS 20%, BECAUSE OF THE LACK OF MEDICINES AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES FOR THEIR TIMELY TREATMENT.

AT THE CARDIO VASCULAR SURGERY CENTRE IN BELGRADE, IN 1991, 502 OPEN HEART SURGERIES WERE PERFORMED, AND ONLY 208 IN 1992. THE NUMBER OF KIDNEY TRANSPLANTS HAS BEEN REDUCED BY AS MUCH AS 50%, AND IN MEDICINE, PERCENTAGES OF EVEN 1 AND 2 PERCENT ARE SIGNIFICANT.

EPIDEMICS OF HEPATITIS, MEASLES, INTESTINAL AND OTHER INFECTIONS ARE ON THE RISE. UNDER THE IMPACT OF RESOLUTION 820 OF UN SECURITY COUNCIL IT IS EXPECTED THAT THE PRESENT SITUATION, DIFFICULT AS IT IS, WILL ONLY DETERIORATE FURTHER.

AS A RESPONSE TO ALL APPEALS OF YUGOSLAV DOCTORS AND OFFICIALS AND TO THE WHO RESOLUTIONS, THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE FOR SANCTIONS BANNED THE IMPORT OF RAW MATERIALS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF MEDICINES IN YUGOSLAVIA IN NOVEMBER 1992, SINCE IT ALLEGEDLY HAD INFORMATION THAT YUGOSLAV FACTORIES EXPORTED MEDICINES TO SLOVENIA. AFTER FIVE MONTHS OF CORRESPONDENCE, THE COMMITTEE INFORMED COMPETENT PEOPLE IN THE COUNTRY THAT ONLY ONE SMALL PRIVATE COMPANY FORM BELGRADE CARRIED OUT EXPORT TRANSACTIONS FOR MEDICINES WITH SOME SIMILAR SLOVENIAN COMPANY FROM MARIBOR. NEEDLESS TO SAY, NOT EVEN AFTER THIS HAS THE BAN BEEN LIFTED. THIS IS DESPITE WHO RESOLUTIONS 41.31 AND 42.24, STATING THAT HEALTH INDUSTRY IS NOT SUBJECT TO SANCTIONS. YUGOSLAV DOCTORS, THEREFORE, TRIED TO RAISE THEIR VOICE AND TELL THE WORLD THAT SANCTIONS ARE SERIOUSLY ENDANGERING THE MOST INNOCENT - CHILDREN AND THE SICK. APPEALS WERE SENT TO THE WORLD PUBLIC. IN THE CONTEXT OF APRIL 7, THE WORLD HEALTH DAY, OUR COUNTRY REQUIRED THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION TO DEMAND LIFTING OF SANCTIONS IN HEALTH SECTOR IN THE UNITED NATIONS. DOCTORS HAVE ORGANIZED PEACEFUL PROTESTS IN FRONT OF THE AMERICAN, RUSSIAN, FRENCH AND GERMAN EMBASSIES IN BELGRADE.

AS A RESPONSE, IT HAPPENED THAT A NEW SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION ON A COMPLETE ISOLATION OF YUGOSLAVIA WAS ADOPTED. THE RESOLUTION CONTAINS A PROVISION THAT HUMANITARIAN AID AND MEDICINES ARE EXEMPTED FROM THE BAN ON IMPORT. ONE CAN BUT WONDER HOW "EXEMPTED" HEALTH SECTOR WILL BE UNDER RESOLUTION 820, WHEN UNDER THE MORE LENIENT RESOLUTION 757 IT WAS "EXEMPTED" IN SUCH A MANNER.

THE PEOPLE OF YUGOSLAVIA HAS BECOME A HOSTAGE OF THE INTERNATIONAL PROCESS OF SOLVING THE WAR CRISIS IN BOSNIA. ISOLATION PUT EMBARGO ON HUMANITY, VIOLATED THE FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHTS, AND PEOPLE IN ONE EUROPEAN COUNTRY ARE FACING DEATH - OUT OF ANYONE'S SIGHT, WITHOUT A SINGLE OFFERED HAND. DOCTORS OF YUGOSLAVIA HAVE THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE: "WE SHALL FIND A WAY TO SOONER OR LATER CHARGE AND CONDEMN THOSE WHO TOOK LIVES OF OUR PATIENTS OR DETERIORATED THEIR HEALTH".

POSITION AND PROBLEMS OF CHILDREN (REFUGEE CHILDREN INCLUDED) IN THE F.R.Y. AS A CONSEQUENCE OF THE WAR IN THE TERRITORY OF THE FORMER S.F.R.Y. AND OF THE IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS AGAINST THE F.R.Y.

THE CHILDREN OF ALL PEOPLES AND OF ALL RACES ARE THE FUTURE OF THE WORLD, A CONFIRMATION OF LOVE, PATIENCE AND HOPE INVESTED IN THEM BY ADULTS, BUT CHILDREN ARE ALSO VERY OFTEN THE BEST PROOF THAT PRECISELY THEY ARE THE MOST VULNERABLE AND ARE MOST FREQUENTLY VICTIMS IN THE CONFLICT OF ADULTS.

THE WAR CONDITIONS IN THE TERRITORY OF THE FORMER SOCIALIST FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA, IN PARTICULAR THE UNJUST AND HUMILIATING SANCTIONS IMPOSED BY THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL, BROUGHT ABOUT A SPEEDY AND DRAMATIC AGGRAVATION OF THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATUS OF THE ENTIRE POPULATION OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA, PARTICULARLY THAT OF CHILDREN, WITH A TENDENCY OF DAILY AND CONTINUAL AGGRAVATION.

INFLATION WHICH REACHES DAILY UP TO 4 PER CENT ACCELERATES THE DROP IN THE REAL STANDARD, WHILE THE RACE BETWEEN INCOME AND PRICES ON BASIC PRODUCTS INDISPENSABLE FOR EVERYDAY LIFE, WHICH ARE GROWING AT A VERTIGINOUS SPEED IN INCREASINGLY SHORTER TIME INTERVALS, IS MORE AND MORE TO THE DETRIMENT OF INCOME. THE QUANTITY OF PRODUCTS THAT CAN TO BOUGHT WITH THE REALIZED INCOME HAS FOR A LONG TIME BEEN BELOW THE EXISTENTIAL MINIMUM. THE NUMBER OF THE POOR WITHIN THE TOTAL NUMBER OF THE POPULATION IS GROWING PROGRESSIVELY. UNEMPLOYMENT IS ON THE INCREASE AND SANCTIONS HAVE LED TO THE SUSPENSION OF MORE AND MORE OF THE EMPLOYED FROM THE WORK PROCESS. THE ECONOMICALLY EXHAUSTED FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA IS SWAMPED BY CONTINUOUS WAVES OF HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF REFUGEES, MAINLY WOMEN, CHILDREN AND THE AGED, THE MAJORITY OF WHOM ARE ACCOMMODATED IN FAMILIES. INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY AID UNFORTUNATELY DOES NOT MEET EVEN THE CRUDE REAL NEEDS OF THE REFUGEES, IN PARTICULAR NOT THE REHABILITATION NEEDS OF THE REFUGEE CHILDREN.

AS A RESULT OF SUCH ACQUIRED ACCUMULATED CONDITIONS THERE HAS BEEN AN AGGRAVATION IN THE POSITION OF CHILDREN TO SUCH A LEVEL AND SCOPE THAT IT REPRESENTS A FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD AS GUARANTEED BY THE CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD.

1. THE SOCIAL CLIMATE IN WHICH THE CHILDREN ARE GROWING, DEFINED IN THE PREAMBLE OF THE CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD AS A PRECONDITION FOR NORMAL GROWTH, INSTEAD OF HAPPINESS AND PEACE IS LADEN WITH FEAR, ANXIETY, ANIMOSITY, HATE, SORROW AND INSECURITY. THE WAR CONFLICTS AND ABRUPT AND DEEP SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGES, THE INTERRUPTION OF COMMUNICATION WITH RELATIVES AND FRIENDS FROM OTHER REPUBLICS, THE GROWING NUMBER OF PRESSURES, THE SLOW PENETRATION OF TRUTH ON ONE'S OWN PEOPLE AND ON THE GENOCIDE CARRIED AGAINST IT, ALL LEAVE GRAVE MENTAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL SCARS.

THESE CONDITIONS, WHICH ARE BECOMING CHRONIC AND ARE ACCUMULATING, INDIRECTLY AND DIRECTLY, INFLUENCE THE QUALITY OF FAMILY LIFE, NAMELY THE QUALITY OF THE EMOTIONAL, CONCEPTUAL, SOCIAL AND MORAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN AND THE YOUTH IN GENERAL. EXPERTS PREDICT THAT THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE WITH MILDER AND PASSING PSYCHIC DISTURBANCES BUT ALSO WITH MORE SERIOUS DISORDERS SHALL RISE AND SHALL HAVE FAR-REACHING NEGATIVE CONSEQUENCES.

2. THE RIGHT OF THE CHILD TO ENJOY THE HIGHEST ATTAINABLE HEALTH, MEDICAL AND REHABILITATION CARE (ARTICLES 23 AND 24 OF THE CONVENTION) IS THREATENED. SANCTIONS BROUGHT ABOUT RAPID IMPOVERISHMENT AND BREAKDOWN OF THE HEALTH CARE SYSTEM. FOLLOWING THE NEEDS AND REQUESTS OF HEALTH INSTITUTIONS FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN PROTECTION, INCLUDING THOSE OF A GREAT NUMBER OF FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS, OVER A PROTRACTED PERIOD, AN ALARMING DISRUPTION IN THE SUPPLY OF THE BASIC MEDICINE, MEDICAL SUPPLIES, EQUIPMENT, DISINFECTANTS FOR PREVENTING INFECTIONS IN HOSPITALS, SHORTAGE OF BASIC BABYFOOD, FOOD FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES AND THE SPECIAL FOOD FOR BREAST-FEEDING MOTHERS, PREGNANT WOMEN AND POST-OPERATIVE WOMEN PATIENTS HAS BEEN APPARENT. THIS HAS ALREADY BROUGHT ABOUT ADVERSE CONSEQUENCES FOR THE HEALTH OF THIS RISK GROUP: IRREGULAR CONTROL, DELAYED TREATMENT, REDUCED IMMUNITY, INCREASED NUMBER OF PREMATURE BORN INFANTS, HEALTH RISKS FOR NEWLY-BORN INFANTS, OCCURRENCE OF INFECTIONS IN HOSPITALS AT CHILDREN AND MATERNITY WARDS, EPIDEMICS IN CHILDREN INSTITUTIONS, REDUCED HOSPITALIZATION AND PROLONGED POST-OPERATIVE TREATMENT.

THE INCREASED NUMBER OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES AND OF DEATHS CAUSED BY THEM MAINLY AFFECTS PRE-SCHOOL AND SCHOOL CHILDREN WHILE THEIR REDUCED IMMUNITY AND INADEQUATE TREATMENT LEAD TO FURTHER HEALTH COMPLICATIONS. THUS, IN 1992, THERE WERE 302 CASES OF DEATH. THE MORTALITY RATE INCREASED BY 87.5 PER CENT COMPARED TO THE 1986-1990 AVERAGE AND BY 44.8 PER CENT IN CONTRAST TO 1991.

A SIMILAR SITUATION HAS BEEN REGISTERED IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1993. DEATHS HAVE CONTINUED TO INCREASE, I.E. THE MORTALITY RATE DUE TO CONTAGIOUS DISEASES IS IN INCREASE. IN THE JANUARY-MARCH 1992 PERIOD, 15 CASES OF DEATH WERE REGISTERED WHILE IN THE SAME PERIOD IN 1993 THERE WERE 47 CASES, I.E. THREE TIMES MORE.

DATA ON REGISTERED EPIDEMICS IN 1992 ARE ALSO ILLUSTRATIVE. WHILE IN 1991 THERE WERE 188 REGISTERED CASES OF EPIDEMICS, WITH 3693 INFECTED PERSONS - 20 PERSONS PER ONE EPIDEMIC AT AVERAGE, IN 1992 THERE WERE 249 EPIDEMICS AFFECTING 9488 PERSONS - 38 INFECTED PERSONS PER EPIDEMIC AT AVERAGE. THE NUMBER OF EPIDEMICS INCREASED BY 32.4 PER CENT AND THE NUMBER OF THE INFECTED BY 1.5 TIMES.

FOR EXAMPLE, IN THE WHOLE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA IN 1992, THE NUMBER OF CASES OF DYSENTERY WAS HIGHER 4 6 TIMES (3.127.701), OF MEASLES OVER 2 TIMES (2024:991).

THE NUMBER OF DEATHS (10) CAUSED BY MEASLES IN THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1993 IS EQUAL TO THE TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS CAUSED BY THIS DISEASE IN 1991 AND 1992.

IN THE REPUBLIC OF MONTENEGRO IN JULY AND AUGUST 1992, THE NUMBER OF CASES OF DYSENTERY AND ENTERIC-COLITIS AS A RESULT OF HYDROEPIDEMICS INCREASED AS WELL AS FOOD POISONING AND SOME BACTERIAL INFECTIONS.

IN THE TERRITORY OF KOSOVO AND METOHIJA WHERE THE HYGIENIC AND EPIDEMIC SITUATION IS THE WORST, THE CASES OF POLIO, MEASLES, SALMONELLA POISONING, HEPATITIS AND OTHER CONTAGIOUS DISEASES HAVE BEEN REGISTERED AS WELL AS THE INCREASED MORTALITY RATE. OUT OF THE TOTAL 306 CASES OF DEATH IN THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA IN 1992, 259 CASES OR 84 PER CENT WERE REGISTERED IN THIS TERRITORY; OUT OF 47 CASES OF DEATH IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1993, 34 CASES OR 72.3 PER CENT WERE REGISTERED IN KOSOVO AND METOHIJA. (IN 1992, 11 CHILDREN CONTRACTED POLIO AND ONE CHILD DIED.)

IN 1992, THE INCREASED NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN KOSOVO AND METOHIJA HAD DIARRHOEA DISEASES WHICH CAUSED DEATH OF A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF THEM DUE TO INADEQUATE THERAPY ("NELIT" AND "REHIDROMIKS" DRUGS ARE PRODUCED IN LJUBLJANA AND ZAGREB) AS WELL AS DUE TO UNTIMELY TREATMENT OF ALBANIAN CHILDREN IN PRIVATE HOSPITALS, LOW LEVEL OF HEALTH AND GENERAL EDUCATION OF PARENTS AND OF HYGIENIC AND EPIDEMIC CONDITIONS OF LIFE THERE. (ACCORDING TO REPORTS OF THE CHILDREN'S CLINIC OF THE PRIŠTINA MEDICAL SCHOOL, OUT OF 75 CHILDREN WHO DIED IN THIS INSTITUTION 48 OF THEM (64 PER CENT) DIED OF DIARRHOEA LAST AUGUST, WHILE 49 CHILDREN (75.6 PER CENT), OUT OF THE TOTAL 85 CHILDREN, DIED WITH THE SAME DIAGNOSIS LAST SEPTEMBER. THE INCREASED NUMBER OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS AMONG CHILDREN AND TEENAGERS, WITH THE FACTORS ACCOUNTING FOR THE SPREAD OF TUBERCULOSIS, WILL MAKE TUBERCULOSIS BECOME AGAIN A GREAT SOCIAL AND MEDICAL PROBLEM IN YUGOSLAVIA (IN 1993 IN THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA, NEW 4276 CASES WERE REGISTERED, 41 PER CENT).

THE COMPULSORY IMMUNIZATION OF CHILDREN IN THE ENVISAGED PERCENTAGE IS CARRIED OUT ONLY IN CENTRAL SERBIA AND VOJVODINA, WHILE IN MONTENEGRO AND PARTICULARLY IN KOSOVO AND METOHIJA IT IS FAR BELOW THE ENVISAGED PERCENTAGE OF SUCCESSFUL IMMUNIZATION. IN KOSOVO AND METOHIJA, THE SUCCESS OF IMMUNIZATION HAS BEEN INCREASINGLY UNSATISFACTORY EACH YEAR PRIMARILY AS A RESULT OF INAPPROPRIATE CHILDREN IMMUNIZATION PROGRAMME: ALMOST 20 PER CENT OF CHILDREN HAVE NOT BEEN COVERED SINCE THEY HAVE NOT BEEN EVEN REGISTERED IN THE MUNICIPALITIES' BIRTH REGISTERS. THE ALBANIAN SEPARATISTS ARE CONDUCTING A PROPAGANDA TO THE EFFECT THAT VACCINATION IS DETRIMENTAL (STERILITY) AND PARENTS REFUSE TO BRING THEIR CHILDREN FOR VACCINATION. IN ADDITION, THERE IS THE ECONOMIC SITUATION HAVING ADVERSE IMPACT ON THE ENTIRE COUNTRY. SUCH A DRAMATIC SITUATION HAS BEEN APPARENT IN THE LAST 2-3 YEARS IN PARTICULAR, CONTRIBUTING TO THE OVERALL DROP IN THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN (BY 10 PER CENT) COVERED BY IMMUNIZATION.

THE LATE 1992 AND EARLY 1993 REGISTERED THE INCREASED NUMBER OF CHILDREN AFFECTED BY THE RHEUMATIC FEVER WITH SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES AND COMPLICATIONS, PARTICULARLY IN KOSMET AND IN THE DRINA RIVER BASIN WHERE THERE ARE A GREAT NUMBER OF REFUGEE CHILDREN. THIS IS THE RESULT OF UNTIMELY THERAPY OF STREPTOCOCCAL ANGINA DUE TO THE SHORTAGE OF PENICILLIN AND EXTENCILLIN, OF VARIOUS PATHOGEN AGENTS AND OF POOR HYGIENIC LIVING CONDITIONS.

TREATMENT OF CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM CHRONICAL LUNG DISEASES, SERIOUS KIDNEY DISEASES, DIABETES AND MALIGNANT DISEASES WHICH LAST FOR MONTHS AND YEARS HAS BECOME A NIGHTMARE FOR DOCTORS AND A TRAGEDY FOR THEIR PARENTS DUE TO THE SHORTAGE OF EXPENSIVE MEDICINE SUPPLIED FROM ABROAD. ANY ONE WHO SEES THE LOOK OF THE PARENTS WHOSE CHILD IS TREATED FOR ONE OF THE ABOVE DISEASES OR A BIRTH DEFECT WHICH REQUIRES A SURGERY ABROAD WILL FEEL ALL THE HUMAN DESPAIR AND MISERY.

THIS IS NOT THE PROBLEM OF AN INDIVIDUAL, FAMILY OR HEALTH SERVICE ALONE. IN SUCH A SHORT TIME, WE, AS A SOCIETY, LOST ALL THE ADVANTAGES OF OUR SOCIALIZED AND HUMANE MEDICINE SO MUCH ENVIED BY THE WORLD. THE CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM THE ABOVE DISEASES WERE PROVIDED TREATMENT FREE OF CHARGE (BOTH AS CHILDREN AND BECAUSE OF THE SERIOUSNESS OF THEIR DISEASES); TODAY, DAILY DRUGS AND EXPENSIVE MEDICAL INTERVENTIONS COST A FORTUNE; CONSEQUENTLY, THE WORLD WHICH IMPOSED SANCTIONS MUST BE AWARE OF THEIR DEVASTATING CONSEQUENCES.

DUE TO INADEQUATE CONDITIONS, HOSPITALIZATION PERIOD IS SHORTENED WHICH CAUSES MANY COMPLICATIONS. DURING THE THREE-DAY STAY IN THE MATERNITY WARD LACTATION DOES NOT BEGIN SINCE INFANTS DO NOT HAVE THEIR FIRST BREAST-FEED IN THE FIRST HOUR, WHICH RESULTS IN UNFAVOURABLE CONSEQUENCES, I.E. ARTIFICIAL FOOD IS USED WHICH IS DETRIMENTAL BOTH FOR INFANTS AND THEIR PARENTS. DUE TO THE SHORTAGE OF MEDICINE, RISK PREGNANCIES ARE NOT ADEQUATELY TREATED. DUE TO COMPLEX DIAGNOSTIC AND THERAPY PROCEDURES, TREATMENT OF STERILITY OF ONE OR BOTH PARTNERS IS UNSUCCESSFUL OR DISCONTINUED WHICH RESULTS IN THE FALL OF THE BIRTH RATE.

IF HEALTH IS NOT EXEMPTED FROM THE SANCTIONS, AS HAS BEEN THE CASE SO FAR, AND IN VIEW OF ALL ADVERSE EFFECTS OF THE GRAVE ECONOMIC SITUATION, NEGATIVE FAR-REACHING CONSEQUENCES FOR THE HEALTH AND LIFE OF THIS MOST VULNERABLE POPULATION GROUP CAN BE CERTAINLY EXPECTED.

3. CHILD NUTRITION (ARTICLE 24 OF THE CONVENTION) IS THREATENED. DATA ON THE AVERAGE FOOD CONSUMPTION OF THE FEDERAL INSTITUTION FOR STATISTICS SHOW THAT THE PROBLEMS ARE NUMEROUS AND HETEROGENEOUS. THERE ARE DEFICIENCIES IN CALCIUM, IRON AND VITAMIN INTAKE PER AVERAGE DAILY MEAL. IN SOME REGIONS A SURPLUS OF FATS AND INCREASED CEREALS CONSUMPTION HAS BEEN REGISTERED. THERE IS AN INSUFFICIENT INTAKE OF MEAT, MILK AND VEGETABLE FIBRES. SUCH CONDITIONS SHALL RESULT IN INCREASED ILLNESSES OF THE MORBIDITY AND MORBIFIC STRUCTURES RELATED TO INCREASED INTAKE OF FATS AND INSUFFICIENT INTAKE OF VEGETABLE FIBRES. SPECIALISTS IN NUTRITION WILL CERTAINLY STUDY THE CONSEQUENCES OF INADEQUATE NUTRITION FOR POSTERITY. TODAY, THE NUTRITION OF CHILDREN OF ALL AGES, PREGNANT WOMEN AND BREAST-FEEDING MOTHERS IS INADEQUATE AND OF LOW QUALITY AT HOME, KINDERGARTEN, SCHOOL AND

HOSPITALS. THERE HAVE BEEN SEVERAL INSTANCES OF ALARMING SHORTAGE OF SPECIAL FOOD FOR PREMATURE BORN INFANTS OR FOR PATIENTS SUFFERING FROM CERTAIN DISEASES.

4. THE RIGHT TO EDUCATION (ARTICLES 28 AND 29 OF THE CONVENTION) IS THREATENED PRIMARILY DUE TO THE DIFFICULT FINANCIAL SITUATION IN THIS FIELD, THE DENIAL OF RIGHT TO EDUCATIONAL AND EXPERT INFORMATION (ARTICLE 17 OF THE CONVENTION) AS WELL AS THE TOTAL INTERRUPTION OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ON ISSUES RELATED TO EDUCATION.

CHILDREN OF ALBANIAN NATIONALITY IN THE AUTONOMOUS PROVINCE OF KOSOVO AND METOHIJA HAVE BEEN DENIED BY THE MEMBERS OF THEIR NATIONALITY, WHO LEAD A NATIONALISTIC AND SECESSIONIST POLICY, THE RIGHT TO ATTENDANCE OF REGULAR LEGALLY SET UP SCHOOLS. THERE IS NO OBJECTIVE NOR REAL CAUSE FOR SUCH AN ACTION SINCE EDUCATION IN THE MOTHER TONGUE HAS BEEN PROVIDED FOR AND IS GUARANTEED BY THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA AND, JUST LIKE EVERYBODY ELSE, THE MEMBERS OF THE ALBANIAN NATIONALITY CAN PARTICIPATE ON ANY LEVEL IN THE DRAWING UP OF SCHOOL CURRICULA AS WELL AS IN OVERALL SCHOOL MANAGEMENT. THE RIGHT TO EDUCATION, AND THE RIGHT TO EDUCATION OF YOUTH OF THE ALBANIAN NATIONALITY, SHOULD BE PROTECTED FROM THREATS EMANATING FROM AN UNACCEPTABLE POLITIZATION CARRIED OUT BY NATIONALISTS AND SEPARATISTS IN THE RANKS OF THE ALBANIAN NATIONALITY.

5. THE RIGHT OF EVERY CHILD TO ENJOY SOCIAL CARE (ARTICLE 26, PARAGRAPH 1 OF THE CONVENTION) IS ENDANGERED DUE TO LACK OF FUNDS INDISPENSABLE FOR MAINTAINING THE ATTAINED LEVEL OF THIS CARE. THE POSITION OF INVALID CHILDREN HAS BEEN AGGRAVATED BOTH AS REGARDS SOCIAL CARE INSTITUTIONS AND THE PROVISION OF SPECIAL CARE AND ASSISTANCE.

6. INSTITUTIONS CHARGED WITH CARE FOR AND EDUCATION OF PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN ARE FACED WITH THE PROBLEM OF CHILDREN BEING TAKEN OUT OF THE INSTITUTIONS BECAUSE THE PARENTS CANNOT COVER THE COSTS AND BECAUSE OF COMPULSORY LEAVE DUE TO THE IMPOSED SANCTIONS.

7. HYPERINFLATION COMPLETELY DEVALUES THE MEASURES PROVIDING FOR AND THE RIGHT TO VARIOUS ALLOWANCES (CHILD ALLOWANCE, MATERNITY LEAVE ALLOWANCE, ETC.) SO THAT THESE FORMS OF CHILD CARE DO NOT PROVIDE EVEN A MINIMUM OF PROTECTION TO THE MOST IMPOVERISHED FAMILIES.

8. THE RIGHT OF THE CHILD TO VACATION AND LEISURE TIME, PLAY AND RECREATION, AS WELL AS PARTICIPATION IN THE CULTURAL LIFE AND ART (ARTICLE 31 OF THE CONVENTION) IS THREATENED. ALTHOUGH PROCLAIMED AS A RIGHT OF THE CHILD AND AS A PRECONDITION FOR ITS HARMONIOUS DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION, IN CONDITIONS OF A DRASTIC FALL IN THE LIVING STANDARD AND THE TILL TODAY NEVER BEFORE EXPERIENCED ISOLATION OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA, THESE NEEDS HAVE BEEN COMPLETELY REDUCED.

WITHOUT CLAIMING THAT THIS IS THE MOST IMPORTANT THING IN THE LIFE OF ANY CHILD, HERE IS AN EXAMPLE OF THE DESCRIBED ISOLATION OF THE F.R.Y. AND ITS CHILDREN THAT WE FIND PARTICULARLY MORBID AND CRUEL. FOR 60 YEARS YUGOSLAV DAILIES AND CHILDREN'S MAGAZINES PUBLISHED STORIES OF WALT DISNEY HEROES (MICKEY MOUSE, CHIP AND DALE, DONALD DUCK, AND OTHERS). MANY OF US COMING FROM FORMER YUGOSLAVIA LEARNT OUR FIRST LETTERS OF THE ALPHABET TRYING TO FIND OUT WHAT MICKEY, MINI OR DONALD DUCK SAID. UNFORTUNATELY, WITHOUT ANY FEELING OF SOLIDARITY WITH ITS SMALL FRIENDS, WITHOUT WHOM WALT DISNEY WOULD HAVE NEVER BECOME SUCH A BIG AND RICH CORPORATION, THE LATTER DECIDED TO WITHDRAW ITS LICENCE AND EXPLICITLY FORBADE THE YUGOSLAV PAPERS TO PUBLISH ITS COMICS. OBVIOUSLY, FOR YUGOSLAV CHILDREN - NO MERCY.

9. THE LIVING STANDARD OF CHILDREN AS A WHOLE HAS BEEN THREATENED. NEITHER PARENTS NOR THE STATE ARE IN THE POSITION TO PROVIDE ADEQUATE LIVING CONDITIONS FOR THE PHYSICAL, MENTAL, SPIRITUAL, MORAL AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE CHILD.

10. IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA, THE CHILD ENJOYS THE RIGHT TO ITS NAME, TO GUARDIANSHIP, TO CITIZENSHIP, TO SAFEGUARDING OF ITS IDENTITY, TO FAMILY TIES, TO FREEDOM OF OPINION, CONSCIOUSNESS AND RELIGION, TO PRIVACY, NATIONAL BELONGING, FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION AND FREEDOM TO DEMAND, TAKE AND OFFER INFORMATION, TO FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION AND FREEDOM OF PEACEFUL GATHERING.

AS HAS ALREADY BEEN UNDERLINED, THE FATE OF THE CHILDREN IN THE F.R. OF YUGOSLAVIA IS SHARED BY THEIR SMALL FRIENDS - REFUGEES FROM OTHER FORMER REPUBLICS OF THE S.F.R.Y., PARTICULARLY THE 250,000 CHILD REFUGEES FROM CROATIA AND BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.

THE MAJORITY OF THE CHILDREN HAVE TAKEN REFUGE WITH THEIR MOTHERS, WHILE THEIR FATHERS AND OTHER MALE RELATIVES HAVE STAYED ON TO DEFEND THEIR HEARTHS. THIS SEPARATION WITHIN FAMILIES LEADS TO PSYCHO-PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT DISORDERS (CONCERN FOR PARENTS, ADAPTATION PROBLEMS IN A NEW ENVIRONMENT, LOSS OF CONTACT WITH CLOSE AND DEAR PERSONS, ETC.).

THE LATEST DATA AVAILABLE SHOW THAT THE NUMBER WITHOUT PARENTS REACHES UP TO 1,200. THESE CHILDREN HAVE FELT THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE HORRORS OF WAR EITHER DIRECTLY (DEVASTATION, SUFFERING, KILLING, MASSACRE) OR INDIRECTLY (EMOTIONAL STRESS, MEDIA PROPAGANDA, REFUGE, ETC.).

WAR PSYCHOSIS, INCERTITUDE AND CONTINUAL FEAR HAVE PARALYSED THE CHILDREN'S' DAILY ACTIVITIES, THEY CAUSE ANXIETY IN THE CHILDREN'S' SOULS, AND THE TRAGIC CONSEQUENCES OF SUCH A CHILDHOOD ARE BEING MANIFESTED THROUGH VARIOUS FORMS OF THE CHILDREN'S' DISORGANIZATION. THE CHILDREN'S' EMOTIONAL, PSYCHIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL BALANCE HAS BEEN GRAVELY AFFECTED BY A LIFE IN SHELTERS, TENTS, CELLARS. THE IMPOSSIBILITY OF PLAYING IN SAFETY AND OF MOVING FREELY.

THE CHILDREN OF FORMER YUGOSLAVIA HAVE EXPERIENCED AS PARTICULARLY TRAUMATIC THE UPSET OF TILL THEN FRIENDLY, COMRADELY AND WARM RELATIONS WITH CHILDREN IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD WHO, AS A RESULT OF THE ESCALATION OF THE WAR CONFLICT AND THE STRAINING OF INTERETHNIC RELATIONS, HAVE BECOME ENEMIES UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ANTAGONISTIC FEELINGS AMONG ADULTS. SUCH ABRUPT SHIFTS IN COMPANIONSHIP, RELATIONS AT SCHOOL, IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD, IN THE STREET, HAVE ALL DISRUPTED THE EMOTIONAL BALANCE OF THE CHILDREN AND HAVE INCITED FEELINGS INCOMPREHENSIBLE TO THE CHILDREN BUT NONETHELESS EVIDENT SUCH AS AGGRESSIVENESS AND INTOLERANCE TOWARD CHILDREN OF OTHER NATIONALITY. THE DEGREE OF

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TOLERANCE HAS WEAKENED, LINKS WITH A SAFE, MATERIALLY AND EMOTIONALLY STABLE LIFE HAVE BEEN SEVERED AND HAVE BEEN REPLACED BY CONSTANT FEAR.

OUT OF ABOUT 250,000 CHILDREN, AROUND 140,000 ARE SCHOOL-GOING CHILDREN AGED 7 TO 18, WHICH MEANS THAT BESIDE THE ABOVE MENTIONED PROBLEMS THESE CHILDREN ARE ALSO FACED WITH THE PROBLEM OF GETTING USED TO NEW CURRICULA. ALTHOUGH THE MAJORITY OF THE CHILDREN IS ONE YEAR BEHIND WITH SCHOOL DUE TO THE WAR, THE F.R. OF YUGOSLAVIA HAS DONE ITS UTMOST TO MAKE CERTAIN THAT EVERY CHILD HAS BEEN ENROLED. THE CHILDREN HAVE BEEN ACCOMMODATED, ENROLED AT SCHOOL, PROVIDED WITH INDISPENSABLE SCHOOL KITS AND TEXTBOOKS, BUT NOT ALL THE NEEDS HAVE BEEN MET. IT DOES NOT EVEN MEET THE MINIMUM OF NEEDS OF REFUGEE CHILDREN SINCE THEIR INFLOW FROM WAR RAVAGED AREAS IS CONTINUAL. AT THE SAME TIME, WE MUST BEAR IN MIND, THAT 96,9 PER CENT OF THE REFUGEES HAVE BEEN ACCOMMODATED IN FAMILIES. SINCE THE INHABITANTS OF YUGOSLAVIA HAVE BEEN BROUGHT TO THE BRINK OF EXISTENCE AS A RESULT OF THE SANCTIONS IMPOSED BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY, THEY ARE MORE AND MORE OBLIGED TO DENY HOSPITALITY TO THE REFUGEES.

A PARTICULARLY THREATENED CATEGORY ARE PUPILS AND STUDENTS. THE TEENAGERS GROUP OF 14 TO 18 YEAR OLDS ARE A PARTICULARLY SYMPTOMATIC GROUP. THE MOST FREQUENT DISORDERS REGISTERED IN THIS GROUP ARE OF A PSYCHIC ORDER, ON THE ONE HAND, SEVER STATES OF DEPRESSION USUALLY ACCOMPANIED BY SUICIDAL ATTEMPTS, DESPERATION, LOSS OF COMMUNICATION WITH THE ENVIRONMENT, AND ON THE OTHER, GREATER AGGRESSIVENESS, JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE AND PROSTITUTION.

AN APPEAL FOR ASSISTANCE IN SOLVING THE SAID PROBLEMS HAS BEEN SENT OUT TO ALL INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN ORGANIZATIONS. UNFORTUNATELY, THAT WHICH HAS BEEN OFFERED IS FAR FROM SUFFICIENT. THE BIGGEST PROBLEM IS HOW TO HAVE CHILDREN EXEMPTED FROM THE SANCTIONS. AS IF BEING DRIVEN AWAY FROM THEIR HOMES WERE NOT A TERRIBLE ENOUGH PUNISHMENT, THEY ARE BEING DEPRIVED OF THE RIGHT TO HEALTH AND MEDICAL CARE, SOCIAL CARE, EDUCATION, PARTICIPATION IN CULTURAL LIFE AND ART, IN GAMES AND RECREATION. CONDITIONS THAT WOULD ADEQUATELY MEET THE NEEDS OF A CHILD'S PHYSICAL, MENTAL, SPIRITUAL, MORAL AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT DO NOT EXIST.

THEREFORE, THE CHILDREN OF THE F.R. OF YUGOSLAVIA ASK THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE STATES SIGNATORIES OF THE DECLARATION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD AND THE CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD, HOW LONG WILL THE LATTER GO ON VIOLATING THESE DOCUMENTS, ARE ALL CHILDREN NOT EQUAL, EQUALLY INNOCENT, DOES THE BASIC MOTTO OF THE DECLARATION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD: "HUMANITY OWES TO THE CHILD THE BEST IT CAN OFFER IT," NOT COUNT ANY MORE?

ADVERSE EFFECTS OF THE SANCTIONS IMPOSED BY THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 757 IN RESPECT OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL COOPERATION

THE SANCTIONS ON CULTURAL COOPERATION MOST DIRECTLY CONTRAVENE THE PROCLAMATIONS RELATING TO THE FREE FLOW OF PEOPLE AND IDEAS AND THEREFORE MERIT PARTICULAR ATTENTION.

THE STEPS UNDERTAKEN BY A NUMBER OF COUNTRIES TO IMPLEMENT THESE SANCTIONS ARE LEGALLY CHALLENGEABLE IN LARGE MEASURE AND ARE A SPECIFIC MANIFESTATION OF AGGRESSION (SINCE, FOR EXAMPLE, SUBPARA 7(C) OF RESOLUTION 757 MAKES NO REFERENCES TO THE SUSPENSION OF EDUCATIONAL COOPERATION, THOUGH IT IS THE FIELD IN WHICH ALMOST ALL COUNTRIES HAVE CEASED TO COOPERATE WITH YUGOSLAVIA), IN PARTICULAR:

A) WE HAVE NO ACCESS TO PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS IN THE CULTURAL FIELD, AS A RESULT OF WHICH WE ARE BEHIND THE LATEST TRENDS AND ACTIVITIES IN THE AREA;

B) IT HAS BECOME IMPOSSIBLE FOR US TO ADJUST TO THE RAPID SOCIAL CHANGES TAKING PLACE IN THE WORLD,

C) WE HAVE BEEN ISOLATED FROM THE PROCESSES OF INTEGRATION, IN EUROPE;

D) WE HAVE BEEN BARRED FROM THE MAJOR EC PROGRAMMES OF GROWING IMPORTANCE ESPECIALLY IN 1993, AT A TIME WHEN CONDITIONS ARE IN PLACE TO ENSURE UTMOST MOBILITY OF YOUTH IN EUROPE;

E) OUR REPRESENTATIVES HAVE BEEN DENIED POSSIBILITY TO ATTEND CONFERENCES, SYMPOSIA, WORKSHOPS AND OTHER EXPERT MEETINGS ORGANIZED IN THE FIELDS OF CULTURE AND EDUCATION; AND

F) THE VALUE SYSTEM IN OUR CULTURE AND SPIRITUAL SPHERE HAS SHIFTED.

THE SANCTIONS HAVE HAD BOTH BILATERAL AND INTERNATIONAL EFFECT.

OUR COOPERATION WITH WEST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES WAS "FROZEN" AS EARLY AS THE SPRING OF 1991. EAST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, ALTHOUGH NOT OFFICIALLY NOTIFYING OF THEIR INTENTION TO SEVER CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL TIES, HAVE FROZEN THE SITUATION AS IT WAS BEFORE.

ALSO, WITHOUT PRIOR NOTIFICATION, THE UNITED STATES, CANADA, AUSTRALIA AND JAPAN HAVE SUSPENDED COOPERATION SINCE THE TIME OF THE WAR IN CROATIA. THE YUGOSLAV-AMERICAN COMMISSION FOR CULTURAL EXCHANGE (THE FULBRIGHT PROGRAMME) HAS CEASED TO EXIST AND ORGANIZED TRAINING OF YUGOSLAV EXPERTS IN THE UNITED STATES HAS BEEN PREVENTED. BY THE DECISION OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, THE CULTURAL AND PRESS CENTRE OF THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA IN NEW YORK WAS CLOSED DOWN AND ITS PERSONNEL EXPELLED.

OUR COOPERATION WITH DEVELOPING COUNTRIES HAS ALMOST COME TO A COMPLETE STOP, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF SOME CONTACTS WITH CHINA, INDIA AND THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA. THERE HAVE BEEN SOME INITIATIVES BY CUBA, ARGENTINA AND BRAZIL. OUR COOPERATION WITH ARAB COUNTRIES HAS ALSO BEEN SUSPENDED. NONE OF THE AFRICAN COUNTRIES HAS INDICATED TERMINATION OF COOPERATION, BUT IT IS IN A STATE OF ABSOLUTE STAGNATION.

MULTILATERAL COOPERATION HAS ALSO BEEN CUT, AS A RESULT OF WHICH THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE SUSPENDED COOPERATION WITH OUR COUNTRY IN THE FIELD OF CULTURE, EDUCATION AND SPORTS ON 8 OCTOBER 1991. THE TERMINATION OF THIS COOPERATION HAS STALLED AND BLOCKED THE ATTENDANCE AND PARTICIPATION OF YUGOSLAV REPRESENTATIVES IN THE WORK, PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND ITS WORKING BODIES.

THE TRAINING OF OUR TEACHERS THROUGH SEMINARS SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR THEM HAS ALSO BEEN HALTED, AS WELL AS THEIR PARTICIPATION IN MORE THAN
20 CURRENT PROJECTS, IN WHICH OVER 100 YUGOSLAV EXPERTS PARTICIPATED BEFORE . E COOPERATION STOPPED.

WE HAVE BEEN DEPRIVED OF THE BENEFITS AND THE RIGHTS EMANATING FROM YUGOSLAVIA'S ACCESSION TO THE CONVENTIONS OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE, SUCH AS THE EUROPEAN CONVENTION ON EQUIVALENCE OF DIPLOMAS (ON THE BASIS OF WHICH YUGOSLAV GRADUATES COULD ENROL IN UNIVERSITIES IN COUNCIL OF EUROPE MEMBER COUNTRIES), THE ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL TO THE EUROPEAN CONVENTION OF EQUIVALENCE OF DIPLOMAS, THE EUROPEAN CONVENTION ON THE RECOGNITION OF THE DURATION OF UNIVERSITY STUDIES, THE EUROPEAN CONVENTION ON THE ACADEMIC RECOGNITION OF UNIVERSITY QUALIFICATIONS, THE EUROPEAN CULTURAL CONVENTION, ETC.

AS A RESULT OF THE IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS, THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA HAS BEEN EXPELLED FROM THE CENTRAL EUROPEAN INITIATIVE, BALKAN COOPERATION AND THE DANUBE RIVER COOPERATION (IT HAS BEEN TWO YEARS NOW THAT THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA IS NOT BEING INVITED TO TAKE PART IN THE PROJECTS AND ACTIONS OF THESE INTEGRATIONS), AS WELL AS FROM AUDIO VISUAL EUREKA PROJECTS (YUGOSLAVIA HAS BEEN DEPRIVED ACCESS TO MODERN TECHNOLOGY AND PROJECTS IN THE AUDIOVISUAL SPHERE).

SINCE YUGOSLAVIA HAS CONCLUDED 14 BILATERAL AND 7 MULTILATERAL CONVENTIONS ON THE RECOGNITION OF DIPLOMAS AND SCHOOL CERTIFICATES, THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THESE DOCU ENTS HAS BEEN SERIOUSLY IMPEDED AND, IN SOME CASES, COMPLETELY DISCONTINUED, BECAUSE OF WHICH ALL HOLDERS OF THE DIPLOMAS AND QUALIFICATIONS OBTAINED IN YUGOSLAVIA EMPLOYED OR ATTENDING SCHOOLS AND UNIVERSITIES ABROAD, ARE BEING DISCRIMINATED AGAINST.

THE SYSTEM OF DISPATCHING SERBIAN LANGUAGE LECTURERS ABROAD WHICH EXISTED FOR YEARS AND ENCOMPASSED 65 UNIVERSITIES IN 23 COUNTRIES HAS BEEN DISRUPTED. DISRUPTIONS ARE ALSO EVIDENT IN THE TUITION AT MANY YUGOSLAV UNIVERSITIES AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS SINCE LECTURES HAVE BECOME IMPOSSIBLE TO ORGANIZE AT CERTAIN LANGUAGE DEPARTMENTS (CHINESE, JAPANESE) WHERE MORE THAN 20 FOREIGN LANGUAGES ARE TAUGHT.

ACCORDING TO THE 1992/93 ACADEMIC YEAR PROPOSAL, 34 SERBIAN LANGUAGE LECTURERS HAVE BEEN PROPOSED TO FOREIGN UNIVERSITIES BUT NONE OF THEM HAS BEEN ACCEPTED.

SCHOLARSHIPS GRANTED ON RECIPROCITY BASIS WITHIN THE PROGRAMME OF CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL COOPERATION ARE BEING INCREASINGLY DISRUPTED, BECAUSE OF WHICH AT LEAST 250 YUGOSLAV EXPERTS HAVE BEEN DEPRIVED OF THE OPPORTUNITY TO SPECIALIZE ABROAD; (MOST OF THE CANDIDATES SPECIALIZING ABROAD IN 1991/92 COMPLETED THEIR COURSES IN JUNE 1992 AND SINCE THAT TIME NO NEW SCHOLARSHIPS HAVE BEEN GRANTED);

OVER 650 YUGOSLAV TEACHERS AND OTHER EXPERTS HAVE BEEN DEPRIVED THE OPPORTUNITY TO ATTEND SUMMER COURSES ABROAD;

EXPORT OF TEXTBOOKS AND OTHER BOOKS FOR THE SERBIAN LANGUAGE SCHOOLS ATTENDED BY FRY CITIZENS IN THE FR OF GERMANY HAS BEEN PROHIBITED, NOR IS IT POSSIBLE TO PAY THE DISTRIBUTER IN THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA FOR THE BOOKS ALREADY DISTRIBUTED. YUGOSLAV STUDENTS ATTENDING COMPLEMENTARY SCHOOLS IN THEIR MOTHER TONGUE ARE THEREBY PREVENTED FROM LEARNING THEIR OWN LANGUAGE AND CULTURE, ALTHOUGH THERE IS NO PROVISION IN RESOLUTION 757 ACCORDING TO WHICH UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL SANCTIONS APPLY TO YUGOSLAV CITIZENS LIVING OUTSIDE THE TERRITORY OF THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA.

A FAR MORE SERIOUS PROBLEM IS THE WITHHOLDING OF SUBSIDIES TO LANGUAGE COMPLEMENTARY SCHOOLS AS HAS BEEN DONE, FOR INSTANCE, BY THE AUTHORITIES OF BADEN-WUERTENBERG, JUSTIFYING ITS DECISION BY RESOLUTION 757.
THIS HAS AFFECTED THE EDUCATION OF ABOUT 2800 YUGOSLAV STUDENTS, I.E. THE ENTIRE TUITION COSTS WOULD HAVE TO BE BORNE BY THEIR PARENTS AND THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA, UNLIKE OTHER FOREIGN STUDENTS (TURKS, GREEKS, PORTUGUESE, SPANIARDS, EVEN STUDENTS FROM OTHER FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLICS). INTERCESSION BY THE CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA IN STUTTGART AND BY THE OFFICIAL YUGOSLAV AUTHORITIES HAS BEEN TO NO AVAIL.

CONCLUSION OF **PERIODICAL PROGRAMMES OF CULTURAL COOPERATION** WITH OVER 50 COUNTRIES HAS BEEN DISCONTINUED, WHICH RESULTED IN IMPROVISATIONS, FAILURES TO FULFIL COMMITMENTS, LACK OF INFORMATION, NON-REALIZATION OF JOINT ACTIONS, DOMINATION OF PARTIAL OR INDIVIDUAL INTERESTS, INADEQUATE QUALITY OF PROGRAMMES, ETC.

JOINT ACTION IN THE PRESENTATION OF YUGOSLAV ART AND CULTURE IN THE WORLD HAS BEEN DISCONTINUED, YUGOSLAVIA IS DENIED PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL BOOK FAIRS (EIGHT PER YEAR), MUSICAL AND THEATRE FESTIVALS AND MANIFESTATIONS (35 PER YEAR), ART EXHIBITIONS AND WORKSHOPS (10 PER YEAR), FILM FESTIVALS AND YUGOSLAV FILM DAYS (30 PER YEAR), CONFERENCES, ROUND TABLES, SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS (APP. 150 PER YEAR).

WITH THE EXCEPTION OF INDIVIDUALS, PERFORMING AT THEIR OWN RISK, FOREIGN SOLOISTS, ENSEMBLES, ARTISTS AND OTHER CULTURAL PERFORMERS ARE FORBIDDEN TO PARTICIPATE IN CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL EVENTS IN THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA.

PUBLISHING, PRINTING, BOOKSHOPS, LITERARY TRANSLATION AND LIBRARIES ARE IN AN EXTREMELY DIFFICULT SITUATION, BECAUSE COPYRIGHT ON BOOKS BY FOREIGN AUTHORS HAS BECOME DIFFICULT AND OFTEN IMPOSSIBLE TO OBTAIN. IMPORT OF INTERMEDIARIES FOR PAPER INDUSTRY AND OTHER SUPPLIES NEEDED FOR THE PRINTING OF BOOKS HAVE ALSO BEEN SUSPENDED.

AFFECTED ARE ALSO TRADITIONAL YUGOSLAV LITERARY EVENTS SUCH AS THE OCTOBER WRITER MEETING, MEETING OF TRANSLATORS, INTERNATIONAL BOOK FAIR AND TRANSLATOR'S WORKSHOP, AS WELL AS THE PARTICIPATION OF YUGOSLAV PUBLISHING HOUSES, WRITERS, TRANSLATORS, LITERARY CRITICS AND THEORETICIANS AT INTERNATIONAL CONGRESSES, MEETINGS AND BOOK FAIRS. SOME ORGANIZATIONS ABROAD REFUSE TO PUBLISH CONTRIBUTIONS OF YUGOSLAV SCHOLARS AND SCIENTISTS EVEN IN CASES WHEN CONGRESSES OR MEETINGS WERE HELD BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS IMPOSED SANCTIONS AGAINST THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA.

FINE ARTS, THEATRE AND MUSIC ARE IN THE SAME POSITION. YUGOSLAV ARTISTS ARE ALLOWED TO PARTICIPATE IN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS AND FESTIVALS ONLY AS INDIVIDUALS, AND NOT AS REPRESENTATIVES OF INSTITUTIONS OF THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA. IN 1992 NO FOREIGN ARTIST PARTICIPATED IN WELL-KNOWN INTERNATIONAL THEATRE FESTIVALS SUCH AS BITEF OR 'STERIJINO POZORJE'. THE PARTICIPATION OF ARTISTS FROM ABROAD AT THE BEMUS AND THE INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION OF YOUNG MUSICIANS WAS SYMBOLIC. THE CHARACTER AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THESE TRADITIONALLY OPEN INTERNATIONAL MANIFESTATIONS HAVE GRADUALLY VANISHED AGAINST THE WILL OF THEIR ORGANIZERS AND ART DIRECTORS.

FILM PRODUCTION WHICH IS VERY MUCH DEPENDENT ON IMPORTED MATERIAL AND EQUIPMENT, HAS ALSO BEEN AFFECTED BY THE SANCTIONS: THERE IS A BAN ON THE IMPORT OF TAPES, AS WELL AS ALMOST ALL MEANS AND MATERIALS USED IN THE MAKING OF A FILM IN SHOOTING, DEVELOPING, EDITING AND SOUND RECORDING. FOREIGN PRODUCERS REFUSE TO CONTRACT YUGOSLAV FILM PRODUCING COMPANIES AND USE THEIR TECHNICAL AND PROFESSIONAL SERVICES. FEST, THE MAIN INTERNATIONAL YUGOSLAV FILM FESTIVAL, WAS NOT HELD THIS YEAR. IMPORT AND DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN FILMS HAVE BEEN AFFECTED BY SANCTIONS.

ALTHOUGH THE SANCTIONS AGAINST THE FRY DO NOT EXPLICTLY INCLUDE THE FIELD OF INFORMATION, NORMAL FLOW OF INFORMATION BETWEEN YUGOSLAVIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES HAS BEEN BLOCKED IN CONTRAVENTION OF THE ESTABLISHED INTERNATIONAL CODE OF CONDUCT ENSHRINED IN THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS, THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS, THE INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS AND THE CSCE DOCUMENTS.

THE SANCTIONS FROZE ALL NECESSARY COOPERATION IN ALL FIELDS OF INFORMATION. YUGOSLAVIA IS NO LONGER A MEMBER OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION.

COOPERATION HAS BEEN COMPLETELY HALTED IN THE FIELD OF AUDIO-VISUAL MEDIA. THE EXCHANGE WITH THE YUGOSLAV RADIO AND TELEVISION IS COMPLETELY BLOCKED. THE YUGOSLAV RADIO AND TELEVISION WAS EXCLUDED FROM THE EUROPEAN RADIO DIFFUSION UNION ON 1 JANUARY 1993. FOREIGN PROGRAMMES ARE NEITHER IMPORTED NOR EXCHANGED, INCLUDING SPORT EVENTS. EVEN LONG-TERM INTERNATIONAL CO-PRODUCTIONS LIKE THE EUROPEAN CULTURAL MAGAZINE 'ALICE' HAVE BEEN SUSPENDED.

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THE IMPORT BAN ON SPARE PARTS AND INTERMEDIARIES FOR TV PRODUCTION THREATENS FURTHER PROGRAMME PRODUCTION. RECENTLY ESTABLISHED RADIO STATIONS AND TV CHANNEL 9 ARE IN EXTREMELY DIFFICULT SITUATIONS.

YUGOSLAV PUBLICATIONS AND DAILIES AND MAGAZINES ARE DENIED ACCESS TO FOREIGN MARKETS WHEREBY THE FRY CANNOT, IN THE SITUATION OF PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN AGAINST IT, PRESENT ITS ARGUMENTS TO THE CONTRARY. INFORMING OF, AND COMMUNICATION WITH, OUR MIGRANT WORKERS AND IMMIGRANTS IN OTHER COUNTRIES IS VERY DIFFICULT AND ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE.

IN JUNE 1992 UNESCO SUSPENDED, IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE WITH YUGOSLAVIA. SUBSEQUENTLY, THIS SUSPENSION WAS EXTENDED ALSO TO THE PARTICIPATION OF OUR REPRESENTATIVE IN THE WORK OF THE UNESCO EXECUTIVE BOARD AND THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE FOR INFORMATICS PROGRAMMES.

SINCE IT SUSPENDED YUGOSLAVIA, UNESCO HAS INITIATED OR ORGANIZED A NUMBER OF INTERNATIONAL ACTIONS FROM WHICH YUGOSLAVIA HAS BEEN EXCLUDED. THIS EXCLUSION IS BEST ILLUSTRATED BY THE UNESCO 1992-1993 PROJECT PROGRAMME. OUT OF 39 PROPOSED PROJECTS FOR THE REGULAR PROGRAMME AND 15 PROPOSALS FOR THE PARTICIPATION PROGRAMME, NO PROJECT HAS BEEN REALIZED, WHEREBY SUBMISSION OF NEW PROJECTS HAS BEEN PUT IN QUESTION.

THE IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS IN CULTURE AND EDUCATION - A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE EFFECTS OF WHICH HAS BEEN GIVEN IN THIS PAPER - CAN HARDLY BE JUSTIFIED BY ANY REASON WHICH THE SECURITY COUNCIL OFFERED TO THE WORLD COMMUNITY WHEN IT DECIDED TO ADOPT RESOLUTION 757. IT IS IN OUTRIGHT CONTRAVENTION OF THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS WHICH IN ITS ARTICLE 27 PROVIDES THAT EVERYONE HAS THE RIGHT "FREELY TO PARTICIPATE IN THE CULTURAL LIFE OF THE COMMUNITY, TO ENJOY THE ARTS AND TO SHARE IN SCIENTIFIC ADVANCEMENT AND ITS BENEFITS" AS WELL AS OF ARTICLE 19 OF THE COVENANT ON CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS PROVIDING FOR THE RIGHT OF A PERSON TO EXCHANGE INFORMATION. PRECISELY IN VIEW OF THE PRINCIPLES OF THE WORLD COMMUNITY AND ITS ORGANIZATION, THE IMPOSED SANCTIONS AND ITS LONG-TERM AND UNFORESEEABLE CONSEQUENCES ARE A WAY TO PUNISH ONE WHOLE NATION WHICH CAN HARDLY BE JUSTIFIED. COOPERATION MECHANISMS IN THE FIELD OF CULTURAL EXCHANGE MAINTAINED OVER YEARS AND THE PROCESS OF INTEGRATION OF THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA IN INTERNATIONAL TRENDS AND DEVELOPMENTS HAVE BEEN INTERRUPTED AND RID OF ANY GENUINE PROSPECTS BY THE SANCTIONS IN THE FIELD OF CULTURE AND EDUCATION.

ISOLATION OF A COUNTY AND ITS PEOPLE FROM INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION, DENIAL OF THEIR RIGHT TO INFORMATION ABOUT CURRENT TRENDS AND ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE FIELD OF TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT, DENIAL OF THEIR RIGHT TO EDUCATION AND TO RECEIVE AND GIVE INFORMATION - WHICH SEEM TO HAVE BEEN THE MAIN PURPOSES OF THE SANCTIONS - CONSTITUTE DANGEROUS PRECEDENTS WHICH BRING INTO QUESTION THE BASIC PRINCIPLES OF CIVILIZATION AND HUMANITY WHICH ARE NOT ONLY EMPHASIZED BUT ALSO MANIPULATED TODAY.

APPENDIX

Letter dated 8 January 1993 from the Walt Disney Company to MIP Politika

I REFER TO THE LICENSE AGREEMENT DATED AS OF SEPTEMBER 4, 1987 BETWEEN THE WALT DISNEY COMPANY AND MIP POLITIKA ("POLITIKA") WITH RESPECT TO THE PUBLICATION OF CERTAIN MAGAZINES IN YUGOSLAVIA (THE "AGREEMENT").

AS YOU MAY BE AWARE, THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY AND THE UNITED NATIONS HAVE ALL RECENTLY ENACTED EMBARGOES WITH RESPECT TO THE CONDUCT OF BUSINESS IN THE FORMER SOCIALIST FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA. EACH SUCH EMBARGO IMPOSES PENALTIES ON ANY COMPANY WHICH CONTINUES TO DO BUSINESS IN SUCH REGION AND THE UNITED STATES GOVERMENT EMBARGO PROVIDES FOR VERY SERIOUS PENALTIES FOR UNITED STATES COMPANIES WHICH DO NOT ABIDE BY SUCH EMBARGO. THE WALT DISNEY COMPANY IS AFFECTED BY ALL OF SUCH EMBARGOES.

ACCORDINGLY, POLITIKA IS HEREBY INSTRUCTED TO IMMEDIATELY TERMINATE ALL ACTIVITES UNDER THE AGREEMENT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE. PLEASE IMMEDIATELY CONFIRM TO THIS OFFICE THAT POLITIKA WILL COMPLY WITH SUCH INSTRUCTION.

(Signed) Paul BEZILLA
Counsel

SANCTIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL AND MINORITY RIGHTS IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA

ONE OF THE BASIC RIGHTS GUARANTEED BY ALL INTERNATIONAL COVENANTS IS THE RIGHT TO EQUALITY OF ALL PEOPLE REGARDLESS OF THEIR NATIONAL ORIGIN. HISTORICAL INTERMIXTURE AND INTERDEPENDENCE OF PEOPLES IS REFLECTED IN THE INCORPORATION OF THIS DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLE IN NATIONAL LEGISLATIONS OF ALL COUNTRIES THAT ASPIRE TO BE DEMOCRATIC. A SPECIAL ASPECT OF THIS EQUALITY IS THE RELATION TOWARDS MEMBERS OF NATIONAL MINORITIES, I.E. INDIVIDUALS BELONGING TO NATIONAL, ETHNIC, LANGUAGE AND RELIGIOUS MINORITIES IRRESPECTIVE OF THEIR NUMBER.

THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA IS AMONG THE FEW COUNTRIES WITH ABOUT 20 DIFFERENT NATIONAL GROUPS, ACCOUNTING FOR ABOUT 23 PER CENT OF THE COUNTRY'S TOTAL POPULATION. SOME MINORITY GROUPS (ALBANIANS) ACCOUNT FOR AS MUCH AS 16 PER CENT OF THAT POPULATION. CONSEQUENTLY, AWARE OF THE IMPORTANCE OF THIS ISSUE, YUGOSLAVIA HAS ALWAYS DEVOTED SPECIAL ATTENTION TO ITS ADEQUATE REGULATION. IN ITS INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITY IN THIS FIELD, YUGOSLAVIA WAS ONE OF THE INITIATORS AND MOST ACTIVE MEMBERS OF APPROPRIATE UN BODIES WHICH FOR YEARS WORKED ON AND ADOPTED ONLY IN 1992 THE UNITED NATIONS DECLARATION ON THE RIGHTS OF PERSONS BELONGING TO NATIONAL OR ETHNIC, RELIGIOUS OR LANGUAGE MINORITIES. HOWEVER, THE EXISTING UNITED NATIONS SANCTIONS HAVE COMPOUNDED YUGOSLAVIA'S PROBLEMS IN ENSURING THE GUARANTEE, EXERCISE AND PROTECTION OF THE MINORITY RIGHTS. THEY CREATE A PRETEXT FOR MINORITY MEMBERS TO BLAME THE GOVERNMENT FOR ALLEGEDLY DENYING THEM THEIR RIGHTS RATHER THAN THE OVERALL SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY IN WHICH EVEN THE RIGHT TO LIFE AND HEALTH, THE BASIC HUMAN RIGHT, IS THREATENED.

HOWEVER, IT IS QUITE OBVIOUS THAT IN THE CONDITIONS OF SANCTIONS IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO ENSURE TO CITIZENS, NATIONALS OF THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA, NOT ONLY THE ACHIEVED LEVEL OF THE STANDARD OF LIVING THEY HAD BEFORE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF SANCTIONS, BUT THAT IT IS ALSO ABSOLUTELY IMPOSSIBLE TO STOP ITS PLUMMETING DECLINE. THESE DEVELOPMENTS, COMPOUNDED BY A RAPID DETERIORATION OF THE COUNTRY'S ECONOMY WHICH HAD JUST BEGUN TO ENJOY THE FIRST FRUITS OF OWNERSHIP TRANSFORMATION, CANNOT BUT PROVOKE SOCIAL UNREST AND, IN A MULTI-NATIONAL STATE, AS THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA, FURTHER COMPLICATE INTER-ETHNIC RELATIONS. AND WHILE IN ETHNICALLY HOMOGENEOUS SOCIETIES SUCH DEVELOPMENTS BRING ABOUT SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES, IN A MULTI-ETHNIC ENVIRONMENT THEY MAY EASILY PUTREFY INTO NATIONAL AND ETHNIC DISCRIMINATION AND SERVE AS A PRETEXT FOR ALLEGATIONS THAT MINORITY RIGHTS ARE THREATENED AND DENIED, ILLUSTRATIVE OF THIS SITUATION ARE THE COMPLAINTS OF A NUMBER OF MINORITY GROUPS (HUNGARIANS, ROMANIANS, SLOVAKS) THAT THEIR RIGHT TO BE INFORMED IN THEIR MOTHER TONGUE IS THREATENED SINCE THE GOVERNMENT ALLEGEDLY DENIES THIS RIGHT TO THIS SECTION OF ITS CITIZENS. HOWEVER, THE TRUTH IS QUITE DIFFERENT: THERE IS AN OVERWHELMING SHORTAGE OF NEWSPRINT AFFECTING EQUALLY ALL NEWS AGENCIES IN THE CONDITIONS OF THE BLOCKADE. SIMILAR REACTION AND STRONG OPPOSITION WERE RENDERED TO THE DECISION TO REDUCE THE PROGRAMME ON TV SERBIA IN MINORITY LANGUAGES. THE SITUATION WAS OVERCOME BY THE SO-CALLED POSITIVE DISCRIMINATION WHEREBY MINORITY LANGUAGE PROGRAMMES WERE SAVED FROM CUTS WHICH OTHERWISE WERE MADE IN THE ENTIRE RADIO AND TELEVISION OF SERBIA.

YUGOSLAVIA, AND ITS CONSTITUENT STATES OF SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO, ARE THE STATES OF ALL ITS CITIZENS, UNLIKE SOME FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLICS WHICH, ACCORDING TO THEIR CONSTITUTIONS, ARE NATIONAL STATES. IT IS NO EXAGGERATION TO AVER THAT, BEFORE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF SANCTIONS AND IN PARTICULAR BEFORE THEIR EFFECTS BEGAN TO BE FELT, MINORITIES IN YUGOSLAVIA ENJOYED THE RIGHTS GUARANTEED BOTH IN LEGAL NORM AND IN PRACTICE DUE TO THE POLICY OF POSITIVE DISCRIMINATION, IN CONTRAST TO SOME OTHER COUNTRIES WHICH ALSO HAVE NATIONAL MINORITIES. THUS, FOR EXAMPLE, ACCORDING TO 1991 EBU STATISTICS, VOL. 1.3, SUMMARY OF RADIO AND TV PROGRAMMES FOR SPECIAL GROUPS, SURVEYING 40 RADIO AND TELEVISION ORGANIZATIONS

FROM 26 COUNTRIES, INCLUDING FORMER YUGOSLAVIA WITH ALL ITS REPUBLICAN RADIO AND TELEVISION CENTRES, THE RTV NOVI SAD HAD THE GREATEST NUMBER OF ANNUAL PROGRAMMES FOR MINORITY GROUPS WITH 14.783 RADIO AND 1147 TELEVISION HOURS. THE SLOVAK RTV WAS DISTANT SECOND WITH 2520 HOURS OF RADIO PROGRAMME. AS TO FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLICS, ACCORDING TO THE SAME SOURCE, THE MACEDONIAN RTV BROADCAST 288 HOURS OF TELEVISION PROGRAMME, WHILE THE SLOVENIAN RTV BROADCAST 142 OF RADIO AND 42 HOURS OF TELEVISION PROGRAMME (IT SHOULD BE POINTED OUT THAT THE RTV OF SLOVENIA DIFFERENTIATED BETWEEN ETHNIC AND IMMIGRANTS' PROGRAMMES).

AS FAR AS YUGOSLAVIA IS CONCERNED, THE NOVI SAD RTV HAS MAINTAINED A HIGH LEVEL AND STANDARD OF RADIO AND TV PROGRAMMES IN MINORITY LANGUAGES, DESPITE THE DIFFICULT ECONOMIC SITUATION AGGRAVATED BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL SANCTIONS.

FURTHERMORE, IN SERBIA ALONE 93 PAPERS ARE PUBLISHED IN MINORITY LANGUAGES, MANY OF WHICH ARE EXPERIENCING FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES, WHEREVER THE GOVERNMENT, PLAGUED BY FINANCIAL STRUCTURES ITSELF, PARTICULARLY NOW, IS UNABLE TO PROVIDE NECESSARY SUBSIDIES TO ENSURE THE PUBLICATION OF THESE PAPERS AT THE LEVEL OF THEIR PREVIOUS CIRCULATION.

THE SITUATION IN THE MINORITY LANGUAGES MEDIA IS THE BEST ILLUSTRATION OF THE IMPACT OF ECONOMIC SANCTIONS ON YUGOSLAVIA FOR, ALTHOUGH THE GOVERNMENT HAS UNDERTAKEN UNDER THE COUNTRY'S CONSTITUTION AND POSITIVE LAWS AND IS WILLING TO SUBSIDIZE THE PUBLICATION OF MINORITY LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS, IT IS BECOMING EVER MORE DIFFICULT FOR IT TO REALIZE THIS UNDERTAKING. THIS COULD RESULT, AGAINST THE WILL OF THE GOVERNMENT STATE, IN MINORITIES' COMPLAINTS AND ALLEGATIONS THAT THEY ARE DISCRIMINATED AGAINST VIS-A-VIS OTHER CITIZENS. HOWEVER, IT SHOULD BE BORNE IN MIND THAT MANY CITIZENS, ESPECIALLY THE MOST VULNERABLE SEGMENTS OF THE POPULATION (PENSIONERS, WORKERS ON MANDATE LEAVE, UNEMPLOYED) CAN NO LONGER AFFORD TO BUY NEWSPAPERS DUE TO ROCKETING PRICES AS A RESULT OF THE IMPOSED SANCTIONS.

IT TAKES A DISCERNING AND UNBIASED EYE TO SEE THAT, DESPITE THE SITUATION IT HAS FOUND ITSELF IN, THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA HAS DONE NOTHING TO ENDANGER THE RIGHTS OF MEMBERS OF NATIONAL MINORITIES. ON THE CONTRARY, THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT IS PREPARING A LAW WHICH WILL PROVIDE THE MEMBERS OF NATIONAL MINORITIES AND ETHNIC GROUPS LIVING IN THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA WITH ADDITIONAL GUARANTEES TO THE NUMEROUS RIGHTS INCORPORATED IN THE CONSTITUTION OF THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA AND IN INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS.

UNITED NATIONS SANCTIONS AND SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA

THE UNITED NATIONS SANCTIONS HAVE VERY ADVERSE CONSEQUENCES FOR THE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA AND ITS INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC, TECHNOLOGICAL AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION.

ALL YUGOSLAVIA'S AGREEMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC, TECHNOLOGICAL AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION, AS WELL AS ITS MEMBERSHIP IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS (UNDP, UNIDO, IAEA, ETC.) HAVE BEEN SUSPENDED AND ANNULLED, WHEREBY ITS COOPERATION WITH THESE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS HAS BEEN DISCONTINUED OR REDUCED TO A BARE MINIMUM (COOPERATION WITH UNESCO IS VERY LIMITED, WITH UNDP IT WAS UNTIL RECENTLY REDUCED TO HUMANITARIAN ACTIONS AND NOW IT IS PRACTICALLY SUSPENDED). IT IS ESTIMATED THAT THE INTERRUPTION OF THE ACTIVITIES WITHIN THE NATIONAL PROGRAMME WITH RESPECT TO THE IV UNDP PROGRAMME CYCLE AND THE NON-APPROVAL OF A NEW NATIONAL PROGRAMME (V PROGRAMME CYCLE) CAUSED: I) LOSS OF ABOUT 8 MILLION DOLLARS (DIRECT UNDP TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND REGIONAL PROGRAMME FOR EUROPE), II) LOSS OF ADDITIONAL 40 MILLION DOLLARS (WHICH WOULD HAVE BEEN ATTRACTED BY INITIAL RESOURCES). FURTHERMORE, THE SUSPENSION OF NEGOTIATIONS ON THE PHARE PROGRAMME (WITH EC) ACCOUNTED FOR THE LOSS OF PROJECT FINANCING OF ABOUT 45 MILLION ECU (WHICH WAS EXPECTED TO BE ALLOCATED TO THE TERRITORY OF THE PRESENT FR OF YUGOSLAVIA). OF COURSE, FINANCIAL AND OTHER LOSSES ARE FAR GREATER IF ACCOUNT IS TAKEN OF OTHER NUMEROUS PROGRAMMES WITH THE MOST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES.

ALL PROJECTS WITH THE MOST SIGNIFICANT PARTNERS OF THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA IN THE FIELD OF SCIENTIFIC, TECHNOLOGICAL AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION HAVE BEEN SUSPENDED, POSTPONED OR FROZEN. THIS ACCOUNTED FOR THE IMPOSSIBILITY TO REALIZE PROJECTS OF SPECIFIC INTEREST FOR YUGOSLAVIA'S DEVELOPMENT TOWARDS A MARKET AND EFFECTIVE ECONOMY; THE IMPOSSIBILITY TO USE INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCES AND EXCHANGE MATERIAL, EQUIPMENT, EXPERTS; THE IMPOSSIBILITY TO OBTAIN ASSISTANCE (FINANCIAL, TECHNICAL, ETC.). FOR EXAMPLE, ONLY IN COOPERATION WITH THE USA, THE CONTINUATION OF OVER 100 JOINT PROJECTS HAS BEEN SUSPENDED (WHOSE VALUE IN DIRECT COSTS IS OVER 2 MILLION DOLLARS AND EXPECTED RESULTS MUCH HIGHER), WHILE THE SUSPENSION OF THE AGREEMENT ON THE JOINT FUND (ANNUAL INVESTMENT WAS 2.5 MILLION DOLLARS BOTH BY THE US AND YUGOSLAV SIDES) RESULTED IN THE LOSS OF MANY NEW PROJECTS. FURTHERMORE, CONSIDERING THE PROJECTS WITH EITHER OTHER WESTERN COUNTRIES (PARTICULARLY ITALY, FR OF GERMANY, FRANCE, SPAIN, THE NETHERLANDS) OR EASTERN COUNTRIES (PARTICULARLY RUSSIA, CZECH REPUBLIC, POLAND, ETC.) THE LOSSES ARE MUCH GREATER.

OUR COUNTRY HAS BEEN EXCLUDED OR PREVENTED FROM OBTAINING INFORMATION (FROM PARTICIPATING IN THE WORK) FROM MAJOR INTERNATIONAL INSTALLATIONS AND DATA BASES (CERN, EARN, OLIS). SINCE THE MOST IMPORTANT DATA BASE AND INSTALLATIONS ARE CONTROLLED BY THE EC AND OECD - WHICH SEVERED ALL COMMUNICATIONS WITH THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA - NORMAL COMMUNICATIONS ARE IMPOSSIBLE NOT ONLY WITH EUROPE BUT ALSO WITH THE REST OF THE WORLD, INCLUDING THE OBTAINING OF INFORMATION NECESSARY FOR THE ADJUSTMENT OF OUR PRODUCTION, TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC STANDARDS. THIS WILL, NO DOUBT, HAVE SIGNIFICANT ADVERSE EFFECTS ON THE YUGOSLAV SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT AND MAKE IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR IT TO INTEGRATE SUCCESSFULLY INTO WORLD TRENDS FOR YEARS TO COME. IT IS ALSO NOT POSSIBLE TO ATTEND INTERNATIONAL GATHERINGS, RECEIVE FOREIGN MAGAZINES, EXCHANGE PUBLICATIONS AND OTHER SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL INFORMATION, WHICH MAKES THE PROTECTION OF PATENTS, LICENCES, ETC. IMPOSSIBLE OR VERY DIFFICULT.

THE BAN ON THE EXPORTS OF EQUIPMENT TO THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA CREATED THE SITUATION IN WHICH OUR SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS, AS WELL AS THE ENTIRE ECONOMY, ARE DEPRIVED OF THE POSSIBILITY TO OBTAIN THE INDISPENSABLE EQUIPMENT NEEDED NOT ONLY FOR THE MODERNIZATION BUT ALSO FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF THE EXISTING TECHNICAL CAPACITY, MOST OF WHICH HAS BEEN PROVIDED BY THE DEVELOPED COUNTRIES. IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT EQUIPMENT, RESEARCH AND OTHER MATERIAL ARE OF CRUCIAL IMPORTANCE FOR THE SCIENTIFIC AND ESPECIALLY TECHNICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT, IT IS NORMAL THAT THE QUANTITY AND QUALITY OF RESEARCH AND EFFECTIVE APPLICATION OF SCIENTIFIC RESULTS IN PRACTICE HAVE DECLINED.

ALMOST ALL SPECIALIZATION OPPORTUNITIES FOR OUR EXPERTS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES HAVE BEEN SUSPENDED (PARTICULARLY THE MOST IMPORTANT FORMS OF SPECIALIZATION, POSTGRADUATE STUDIES, ETC.) SINCE THESE FORMS OF COOPERATION WERE MAINLY BASED ON INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS (AGREEMENTS WITH GOVERNMENTS, THE JOINT YUGOSLAV-US SCIENTIFIC FUND, THE FULBRIGHT PROGRAMME, ETC.). AT LEAST OVER 500 YUGOSLAV SCIENTISTS AND YOUNG EXPERTS AVAILED THEMSELVES OF FOREIGN SPECIALIZATION OPPORTUNITIES ARISING FROM VARIOUS INTER-STATE AGREEMENTS AND PROGRAMMES (WITHIN THE PROJECT COOPERATION WITH THE USA OVER 100 A YEAR, WITHIN THE FULBRIGHT PROGRAMME 50, ON THE BASIS OF COOPERATION WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS ABOUT 30, WITHIN COOPERATION WITH JAPAN 25, ETC.).

SUCH A SITUATION INDUCED A LARGE NUMBER OF YOUNG EXPERTS TO DECIDE TO GO ABROAD WHICH, ON THE ONE HAND, DEALT A SERIOUS BLOW TO MANY YUGOSLAV INSTITUTIONS (EXPERTS LEAVING THEIR JOBS) AND, ON THE OTHER, OUR PLANS FOR THE FUTURE (EMIGRATION OF STUDENTS WHO HAVE JUST GRADUATED ESPECIALLY IN INDUSTRIES VERY MUCH NEEDED BY OUR ECONOMY). ONLY AT THE END OF 1991, DURING 1992 AND IN EARLY 1993, 181 EXPERTS LEFT YUGOSLAV UNIVERSITIES (ALTHOUGH ALL OF THEM WERE MATERIALLY TAKEN CARE OF), AS WELL AS A GREAT NUMBER OF GRADUATE STUDENTS, EVEN SECONDARY-SCHOOL STUDENTS, (IN BELGRADE SECONDARY SCHOOLS ALONE, 63 STUDENTS LEFT IN 1991, 85 DURING 1992 AND 24 IN ONE MONTH AND A HALF IN 1993).

ON THE WHOLE, THE SANCTIONS HAVE HAD VERY HARMFUL AND SERIOUS EFFECTS ON THE DEVELOPMENT IN THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA. THEY HAVE AGGRAVATED EVEN FURTHER YEARS-LONG ADVERSE ECONOMIC TRENDS, DEEPENED THE EXISTING DISPROPORTIONS IN DEVELOPMENT, AND HAVE BEEN A CONTRIBUTORY FACTOR IN THE

SHARP FALL OF PRODUCTION AND GDP, MASS UNEMPLOYMENT, HYPERINFLATION, INCREASING BALANCE-OF-PAYMENT DEFICIT AND DEEP STRUCTURAL DISTORTIONS, STYMIEING EACH AND EVERY DYNAMISM AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN THE ECONOMY. THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE PERIOD OF THE IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS ALL INDICES HAVE BEEN NEGATIVE:

- INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION FELL BY ABOUT 40 PER CENT DURING THE SAID PERIOD; IN THE FIRST TWO MONTHS OF 1993 ALONE, THE VOLUME OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION WAS LOWER BY 22 PER CENT AS AGAINST DECEMBER 1992;

- IN 1992, EXPORTS FELL (AS AGAINST 1991) BY 46 PER CENT (EXPORTS TO DEVELOPED MARKETS FELL BY 54 PER CENT);

- BALANCE-OF-PAYMENT DEFICIT MULTIPLIED OVER 2.5 TIMES IN THE 1991-1992 PERIOD;

- UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG THE WORKING AND EDUCATED POPULATION INCREASED TO OVER 22 PER CENT IN 1992 (60 PER CENT OF THEM GRADUATED FROM UNIVERSITIES OR COMPLETED HIGHER OR SECONDARY SCHOOLS)

THE ISOLATION AND EXCOMMUNICATION OF THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA FROM INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC RELATIONS HAVE BEEN MANIFESTED IN PRACTICE ALSO BY MANY EXAMPLES OF ONE-SIDED INTERPRETATIONS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION BY SOME STATES WHICH, CONSIDERING THE CHARACTER AND SCOPE OF THE MEASURES TAKEN, OFTEN GO FAR BEYOND THE MEASURES TAKEN BY THE UNITED NATIONS.

THE SUSPENSION OF SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND CULTURAL COOPERATION DUE TO THE UNITED NATIONS SANCTIONS IS INCONSISTENT WITH THE OBLIGATIONS OF STATES ENSHRINED IN THE PROVISIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS (ARTICLE 15, PARA 4) RELATING TO PROVIDING ASSISTANCE AND DEVELOPING INTERNATIONAL LINKS AND COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF SCIENCE AND CULTURE.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF SANCTIONS AGAINST THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA

UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS ESTABLISHING SANCTIONS AGAINST THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA DO NOT PROVIDE FOR MEASURES AGAINST THE ENVIRONMENT IN THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA. HOWEVER, IT WAS TO BE ASSUMED ALREADY AT THE TIME OF THE IMPOSITION OF THE SANCTIONS AND IT HAS BEEN PROVED EVER SINCE THAT THE EFFECTS OF THE SANCTIONS CANNOT BE LIMITED TO THE POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SPHERES ALONE. ON THE CONTRARY THE DISCREPANCY BETWEEN THE PROCLAIMED GOAL OF IMPOSING SANCTIONS NOT AGAINST THE POPULATION, ITS HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT AND THE REAL SITUATION IS THERE FOR EVERYBODY TO SEE.

ENORMOUS ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGE HAS BEEN DONE SINCE THE ENVIRONMENT IS AN INTEGRAL AND INSEPARABLE PART OF LIFE AND DEVELOPMENT. THIS WAS CONFIRMED ALSO AT THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT HELD IN RIO DE JANEIRO IN JUNE 1992. THE ENVIRONMENT KNOWS NO FRONTIERS. THE EFFECTS OF THE SANCTIONS ARE TELLTALE PROOF THAT A PRECEDENT HAS BEEN MADE IN INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL EFFORTS, IN VIOLATION OF MANY DOCUMENTS OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AIMED AT ADDRESSING ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS AS A CIVILIZATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT AT THE END OF THE 20TH CENTURY.

NOT ONLY IS THE POPULATION OF THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA IN DANGER BUT ALSO THE PEOPLE OF NEIGHBOURING AND OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES. OUR REGION HAS BECOME TESTING GROUND OF THE READINESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY TO COMPLY WITH THE PRINCIPLES IT ITSELF HAS ADOPTED, PRIMARILY THE ELEMENTARY PRINCIPLES OF MAN'S RIGHT TO LIFE IN A HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT. MAN AS A HUMAN BEING IS ENDANGERED, IE., HIS INALIENABLE RIGHTS TO HEALTH, PRESERVATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT, TO THE REDUCTION AND PREVENTION OF ALL FORMS OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION, HIS RIGHT TO HAVE ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND THE REALIZATION OF INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES IN THIS FIELD, HIS RIGHT TO A HUMANE APPROACH TO HIS LIFE AND DEVELOPMENT, AS WELL AS MANY OTHER RIGHTS HE IS ENTITLED TO IN ACCORDANCE WITH INTERNATIONAL AND DOMESTIC STANDARDS. ALL THIS HAS HAD A NEGATIVE IMPACT ON THE EXERCISE OF INDIVIDUAL AND COLLECTIVE HUMAN RIGHTS AND ON THE QUALITY OF MANS LIFE AND LIFE EXPECTANCY.

THE IMPACT THE SANCTIONS HAVE HAD ON THE ENVIRONMENT IN THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA IS MANIFOLD AND VERY ADVERSE. IT IS MANIFESTED PRIMARILY IN THE EVER MORE FREQUENT DESTRUCTION TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT OF MAN'S SURROUNDINGS AND IN THE DETERIORATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND THE PROTECTION REGIME.

THERE ARE MANY EXAMPLES OF THE NEGATIVE IMPACT OF SANCTIONS.

IN CONDITIONS OF ECONOMIC ISOLATION AND EXISTENTIAL THREAT, WITTINGLY OR UNWITTINGLY MAN BECOMES A BIRD OF PREY TO NATIONAL RESOURCES, EVEN THOSE SUBJECT TO SPECIAL PROTECTION REGIME. A FORCED PAUPERIZATION OF A SOCIETY REDUCES ITS READINESS AND CAPACITIES TO INVEST IN THE ENVIRONMENT. IN YUGOSLAVIA'S CASE UNCONTROLLED DEFORESTATION INCREASES THE DAMAGE TO THE ENVIRONMENT AND MAY CAUSE SIGNIFICANT CLIMATIC CHANGES IN THE CARPATHIANS .

THERE IS AN INCREASING LIKELIHOOD THAT POLLUTION COULD BE "EXPORTED" FROM THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA TO OTHER COUNTRIES OR "IMPORTED" TO THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA FROM THEM SINCE POLLUTION KNOWS NO FRONTIERS. THESE IS ALSO AN INCREASING RISK OF ILLEGAL IMPORT OF HAZARDOUS WASTES AND POLLUTION CAUSED BY ENVIRONMENTAL ACCIDENTS.

ADEQUATE SUBSTITUTION OF IMPORTED RAW MATERIALS AND INTERMEDIARY GOODS, IN THE CONDITIONS OF SANCTIONS, IS NOT ALWAYS POSSIBLE. BECAUSE IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO OBTAIN SPARE PARTS, THERE IS AN IMMINENT DANGER THAT ACCIDENTS IN SOME INSTALLATIONS MIGHT CAUSE ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION WHOSE CONSEQUENCES WOULD AFFECT THE AREA BEYOND NATIONAL BORDERS (E.G. THE HYDROELECTRIC POWER PLANT "DJERDAP" COULD BE SERIOUSLY AFFECTED BECAUSE THE LACK SPARE PARTS COULD PREVENT ADEQUATE MAINTANCE OF HINTERLAND PROTECTION FACILITIES, WHEREFORE ABOUT 100 THOUSAND HECTARES OF ARABLE LAND IN VOJVODINA MIGHT BE INUNDATED THIS SPRING).

DUE TO ECONOMIC SANCTIONS AND THE ISOLATION OF THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA, COOPERATION IN MANY INTERNATIONAL PROJECTS HAS BEEN DISCONTINUED. INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT HAS BEEN WITHHELD, TOO. IT IS ESTIMATED THAT 23 COOPERATION PROJECTS IN THE TERRITORY OF THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA PREVIOUSLY VERIFIED ON VARIOUS BASES, HAVE BEEN CALLED OFF, IT IS THUS EXPECTED THAT THE OVERALL INVESTMENT LOSS WILL AMOUNT TO US $ 1.5 BILLION (E.G. LOSS BECAUSE OF COOPERATION SUSPENSION OF THE TEMPUS PROJECT CONCERNING EDUCATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION EXPERTS BETWEEN THE UNIVERSITY OF NOVI SAD AND EC COUNTRIES; LOSS BECAUSE OF YUGOSLAVIA'S NON-PARTICIPATION IN THE PROJECT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION IN THE DANUBE BASIN WHICH IS BEING PREPARED IN THE EC AND IS VALUED AT SEVERAL MILLION DOLLARS AND, IF THE SANCTIONS CONTINUE TO BE APPLIED AND THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA IS REMOVED FROM THIS PROJECT, THE LOSS WILL REACH THE FIGURE OF SEVERAL HUNDRED MILLION US DOLLARS IN THE COMING YEARS. THE LONG-TERM ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF THE SANCTIONS CAN ALSO RESULT FROM THE SUSPENSION OF COOPERATION WITH THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA IN THE PROTECTION OF THE ADRIATIC FROM POLLUTION WITHIN THE MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PROGRAMME).

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION, STUDY TOURS AND PARTICIPATION IN SEMINARS HAVE ALSO BEEN SUSPENDED, AS WELL AS THE USE OF DATA BASES IN MANY INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, SUCH AS UN, UNEP, OECD, EC, HEXAGONALE, MEDITERRANEAN PROJECT, REGIONAL CENTRE FOR ENVIRONMENT IN BUDAPEST, ETC. YUGOSLAV DATA HAVE BEEN DENIED ACCESS TO DATA BASES AT THE REGIONAL EUROPEAN AND INTERNATIONAL LEVELS. THE DAMAGE CAUSED IN THAT WAY CANNOT BE ESTIMATED FROM THE FINANCIAL POINT OF VIEW BUT IS CERTAINLY SUBSTANTIAL AND LONG-TERM.

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF NUMEROUS INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS HAS BEEN JEOPARDIZED (THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA RATIFIED 49 CONVENTIONS). THE SANCTIONS HAVE, THUS, PREVENTED THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA FROM

IMPLEMENTING THE CONVENTION ON THE OZONE LAYER PROTECTION AND THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL CONCERNING THE SUBSTITUTION OF CFC IN CHEMICAL, PHARMACEUTICAL AND OTHER PREPARATIONS AND THE PRODUCTION OF REFRIGERATORS. THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA DOES NOT PRODUCE CFC, BUT BECAUSE OF THE SANCTIONS IT CANNOT ACCELERATE THE SUBSTITUTION OF CFC-BASED TECHNOLOGIES.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF CLEAN AND SAFE TECHNOLOGIES HAS BEEN SLOWED DOWN AFFECTING NOT ONLY YUGOSLAVIA BUT ALSO THE NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES.

THE SYSTEM OF CONTROL AND MONITORING OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY IS ALSO THREATENED.

THE SANCTIONS ALSO HAMPER THE REALIZATION OF AN EXCEPTIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECT - THE IDEA OF AN ECOLOGICAL STATE IN MONTENEGRO, ONE OF THE REPUBLICS OF THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA.

IN THE CONDITIONS OF SANCTIONS, CULTURAL MONUMENTS UNDER UNESCO PROTECTION (KOTOR, TARA, GOPOCANI) INCLUDED IN THE WORLD HERITAGE CAN BE ALSO ENDANGERED, BECAUSE OF THE ECONOMIC SITUATION AND EVER MORE DIFFICULT CONDITIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PROTECTION MEASURES, ON THE ONE HAND, AND, ON THE OTHER, BECAUSE OF THE NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF THE INCREASED ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION.

UNFORTUNATELY, THIS SUMMARY DOES NOT INCLUDE ALL INSTANCES OF ADVERSE AND, IN SOME CASES, DEVASTATING EFFECTS OF SANCTIONS ON THE PROTECTION AND PRESERVATION OF THE ENVIRONMENT. ON THE CONTRARY, EVERY DAY THE SANCTIONS ARE APPLIED INCREASES NOT ONLY THE SCOPE OF THE PRESENT PROBLEMS BUT CREATES NEW ONES AS WELL.

AT THE THRESHOLD OF THE 21ST CENTURY, WHEN ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS ARE TREATED AS AN INTEGRAL PART OF DEVELOPMENT, THE CITIZENS OF A COUNTRY, A FOUNDING MEMBER OF THE UNITED NATIONS, ARE DENIED THEIR INALIENABLE RIGHTS TO LIFE AND HEALTH.

THE ISOLATION OF THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA ALREADY HAS AND WILL HAVE UNFORESEEABLE, EVEN IRREPARABLE, CONSEQUENCES FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SITUATION OF ITS POPULATION.

THERE IS A REAL DANGER THAT THE ENVIRONMENT OF MILLIONS OF PEOPLE IN THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD BE PERMANENTLY DAMAGED WHICH CAN THREATEN FURTHER OVERALL DEVELOPMENT IN THE REGION. THE EFFECTS OF THE ISOLATION FROM THE WORLD, IRRESPECTIVE OF THE PROCLAIMED POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC GOALS, WILL BE FELT BY FUTURE INNOCENT GENERATIONS. THE LIFTING OF SANCTIONS IN THIS AREA IS, THEREFORE, THE MAIN PRECONDITION FOR ENSURING THE SUCCEEDING GENERATIONS EQUAL OPPORTUNITY TO DEVELOPMENT AND PROGRESS, GUARANTEED TO THEM BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY IN ITS BASIC DOCUMENTS.

SANCTIONS AND SOCIAL BENEFITS REMITTANCES TO YUGOSLAVIA

BAN OF ALL FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS IMPOSED BY UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 757 INTERRUPTED PAYMENT OF FOREIGN PENSIONS, CHILD AND OTHER SOCIAL BENEFITS TO RECIPIENTS LIVING IN THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA, SO THAT NOW, ONE YEAR LATER, THEIR VERY EXISTENCE IS SERIOUSLY THREATENED.

IN YUGOSLAVIA THERE ARE ABOUT 80 THOUSAND RECIPIENTS OF FOREIGN PENSIONS, ABOUT 40 THOUSAND OF CHILDREN RECEIVING FOREIGN SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS AND 500 THOUSAND OF PERSONS ENTITLED TO FOREIGN HEALTH INSURANCE, INCLUDING RETIRED PERSONS AND MEMBERS OF FAMILIES OF YUGOSLAV WORKERS EMPLOYED ABROAD. IN MOST CASES, THESE RIGHTS HAVE BEEN REGULATED BY BILATERAL SOCIAL INSURANCE AGREEMENTS WHICH YUGOSLAVIA CONCLUDED WITH 20 COUNTRIES AND WHICH, IN THE PRESENT CIRCUMSTANCES, CONTINUE IN FORCE IN ALL OTHER PROVISIONS. THESE AGREEMENTS COMPRISE THE PRINCIPLES ENSHRINED IN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM SUCH AS THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER, THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS, THE INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS, INCLUDING ILO CONVENTIONS SUCH AS CONVENTION NO. 102 CONCERNING MINIMUM STANDARDS OF SOCIAL SECURITY AND CONVENTION NO. 48 CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF RIGHTS OF MIGRANT WORKERS. BY IMPLEMENTING RESOLUTION 757 IN THE FIELD OF SOCIAL SECURITY, UNITED NATIONS MEMBER-STATES VIOLATE IN THE MOST FLAGRANT WAY THE SAID PRINCIPLES, EVEN THOUGH THEY ARE NOT REQUESTED TO DO SO IN THE RESOLUTION. THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SANCTIONS IN THIS FIELD IS IN DIRECT CONTRAVENTION OF ARTICLE 9 OF THE INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS WHICH GUARANTEES THE RIGHT OF EVERYONE TO SOCIAL PROTECTION AND INSURANCE.

THE YUGOSLAV SIDE TOOK A NUMBER OF STEPS IN ORDER TO CREATE CONDITIONS IN WHICH UNITED NATIONS MEMBER-STATES GOVERNMENTS COULD BRING POSITIVE DECISIONS ON THIS MATTER, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS. SO, THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT BROUGHT A DECREE INSTRUCTING YUGOSLAV BANKS TO DISBURSE WITHIN SEVEN DAYS ALL PENSIONS, RENTS, CHILD AND OTHER SOCIAL BENEFITS REMITTED FROM ABROAD TO THEIR RECIPIENTS. COMPETENT AUTHORITIES IN ALL RELEVANT FOREIGN COUNTRIES, SUCH AS MINISTRIES OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, MINISTRIES OF LABOUR AND LIAISON DEPARTMENTS IN CHARGE OF IMPLEMENTING SOCIAL SECURITY AGREEMENTS HAVE BEEN ADVISED OF THIS DECREE. THEY HAVE BEEN ALSO OFFERED TRANSFER MODALITIES THAT WOULD MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE SAID COMMITTEE.

UNFORTUNATELY, CONCRETE RESULTS ARE NOT YET FORTHCOMING. ONLY THE UNITED STATES, CANADA AND AUSTRALIA CONTINUE TO SEND CHEQUES TO THEIR PENSIONERS IN YUGOSLAVIA.

IT IS REALISTIC TO EXPECT THAT, AFTER THE TIGHTENING OF SANCTIONS ON 26 APRIL 1993, THE SITUATION WILL BE EVEN MORE DIFFICULT. AS IT STANDS NOW, GERMANY, AUSTRIA, FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN, ALLOW YUGOSLAV CITIZENS TO COLLECT THEIR BENEFITS IN THESE COUNTRIES. UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS, THIS IS ALSO POSSIBLE IN THE NETHERLANDS. ACCORDING TO AVAILABLE INFORMATION OVER 50 PER CENT OF SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFICIARIES HAVE TRAVELLED ABROAD TO COLLECT THEIR MONEY. IN DOING SO, THEY HAVE EXPOSED THEMSELVES TO FINANCIAL AND PHYSICAL STRAINS, AS WELL AS TO ALL SORTS OF OTHER HUMILIATIONS AS THEY QUEUE FOR VISAS, CHANGE BUSES, TRAINS OR PLANES AND ARE OFTEN TREATED IN A MOST UNCOOPERATIVE WAY AS THEY PURSUE ONE OF THE MOST BASIC HUMAN RIGHTS ENSHRINED IN ALL INTERNATIONAL DOCUMENTS. MOST OF THESE PEOPLE ARE OF ADVANCED AGE AND OFTEN NOT IN THE BEST OF HEALTH AND IT IS AN OUTRAGE TO THINK THAT THEY ARE DENIED THEIR LONG-DESERVED RIGHTS JUST FOR BEING YUGOSLAV NATIONALS. THEY LEFT THEIR HOMELAND IN THE 1960S WHEN THEY WERE AT THEIR PRIME AND INVESTED ALL THEIR ENERGIES IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEWLY-FOUND HOME, IF ONLY TO FIND THEMSELVES DENIED OF THEIR RIGHTS GUARANTEED BY BILATERAL AGREEMENTS EVEN IN CASE THEY ARE BROKEN.

SECURITY COUNCIL SANCTIONS IMPOSED IN THE FIELD OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

THE MANNER IN WHICH THE SANCTIONS AGAINST THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA WERE IMPLEMENTED IN THE FIELD OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS BY FAR EXCEEDS THE FRAMEWORK ESTABLISHED UNDER THE RELEVANT SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS, THUS THREATENING THE FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHTS GUARANTEED BY THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER AND OTHER UN DOCUMENTS, INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS ADOPTED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE UNITED NATIONS, MULTILATERAL AND BILATERAL AGREEMENTS CONCLUDED BETWEEN YUGOSLAVIA AND UN MEMBER STATES IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE PRINCIPLES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW. THE LATEST TIGHTENING OF SANCTIONS (SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 820 OF 17 APRIL 1993), ESPECIALLY PROHIBITING THE USE OF FREIGHT VEHICLES, ROLLING STOCK, SHIPS AND AIRCRAFT OF THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA IN THIRD COUNTRIES AND THE COACH TRANSPORT, HAS AFFECTED THIS FIELD WHOSE 90-PER CENT SHARE IN THE GNP DROPPED TO BELOW 6 PER CENT.

1. ALL EC MEMBER COUNTRIES HAVE BANNED, BY SPECIAL ORDERS, ENTRY INTO THEIR TERRITORY OF BUSSES BEARING YUGOSLAV REGISTRATION PLATES AND OF THOSE WITH FOREIGN REGISTRATION CARRYING YUGOSLAV PASSENGERS. THIS HAS BEEN BASED ON THE EC ORDER PROHIBITING FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS WITH YUGOSLAV ENTERPRISES, WHICH EXCEEDS THE RESTRICTIONS IMPOSED BY THE SC RESOLUTIONS, WHICH PROHIBIT ONLY IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF CERTAIN KINDS OF GOODS AND DO NOT PERTAIN TO TRANSPORTATION OF GOODS AND PASSENGERS.

AS A RESULT OF THESE MEASURES, THE YUGOSLAV CITIZENS WORKING ABROAD ON A PERMANENT OR TEMPORARY

BASIS HAVE BEEN PUT INTO A DIFFICULT POSITION, SINCE A LARGE NUMBER OF THEM IS COMING TO YUGOSLAVIA TO VISIT THEIR RELATIVES, ESPECIALLY FOR THE NEW YEAR AND EASTER HOLIDAYS, BY BUSSES WHOSE FARES ARE MORE ECONOMICAL.

2. REFERRING TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL EMBARGO AND TO THE OPINION OF THE INTERNATIONAL POOL OF INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS ON THE ALLEGEDLY INCREASED RISK OF TRANSPORT DESTINATED TO, OR DEPARTING FROM YUGOSLAVIA BECAUSE OF THE OPEN OR CONCEALED
HOSTILITIES IN THE TERRITORY OF THE FORMER SFRY, THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR ROAD TRANSPORT IN GENEVA REQUESTED THE UN MEMBER COUNTRIES TO BAN ENTRY INTO THEIR RESPECTIVE TERRITORIES OF VEHICLES BEARING YUGOSLAV REGISTRATION.

THERE EXIST NO GROUNDS FOR THE ABOVE PROHIBITION BECAUSE THERE HAVE NOT BEEN, AND THERE ARE NO WAR OPERATIONS IN THE TERRITORY OF THE FR OF YUGOSLAGVIA, NEITHER ARE THE TRUCKS PASSING THROUGH YUGOSLAVIA SUBJECT TO ANY OTHER INCREASED RISK. THEIR TRANSIT THROUGH YUGOSLAVIA IS SAFE AND FREE OF ANY PARTICULAR PROBLEMS. MOREOVER, THE SC RESOLUTIONS DO NOT PROVIDE FOR THE BAN OF ENTRY OF TRUCKS, BEARING YUGOSLAV REGISTRATION, IN THE TERRITORY OF OTHER STATES FOR THE SHIPMENT OF DRUGS, MEDICAL EQUIPMENT, FOOD AND PERSONAL EFFECTS OF YUGOSLAV CITIZENS TRANSFERRED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO YUGOSLAVIA AND VICE-VERSA.

3. REFERRING TO THE DECISION BY THE SWISS GOVERNMENT, THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR ROAD TRANSPORT IN GENEVA PROHIBITTED THE ISSUANCE OF TIR CARNETS TO THE YUGOSLAV CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND CEASED THEIR DISTRIBUTION TO YUGOSLAV SHIPPING AGENTS. THIS PROHIBITION IS IN CONTRAVENTION OF THE TIR CONVENTION ADOPTED BY THE UN ECE IN 1975. ARTICLE 7 OF THIS CONVENTION DOES NOT ALLOW INTRODUCTION OF SUCH BANS. IT ALSO REQUESTED UN MEMBER STATES TO BAR ALL VEHICLES WITH YUGOSLAV REGISTRATION FROM ENTERING THEIR TERRITORIES.

4. SOME WEST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, FR OF GERMANY IN PARTICULAR, HAVE UNDERTAKEN ADDITIONAL MEASURES TO RESTRICT THE TRANSPORT OF PASSENGERS TO YUGOSLAVIA IN A MANNER WHICH HAS NOT BEEN ENVISAGED BY THE SC RESOLUTION.

THE GERMAN AUTHORITIES FIRST PROHIBITED THE SALE OF TICKETS IN THEIR TERRITORY TO PASSENGERS DESIGNATED FOR YUGOSLAVIA, AND SUBSEQUENTLY ALSO ENTRY INTO AND TRANSIT THROUGH THEIR TERRITORY OF PASSENGER WAGONS OF THE YUGOSLAV RAILWAYS. THESE
PROHIBITIONS ARE IN CONTRAVENTION OF THE CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY TRANSPORT AND ANNEXES THERETO.

5. DRIVERS AND PASSENGERS OF VEHICLES WITH YUGOSLAV REGISTRATION PLATES ARE HELD FOR MANY HOURS, EVEN WEEKS, ILL TREATED AND HUMILIATED IN ALL SORTS OF WAYS AT BORDER CROSSINGS WITH HUNGARY, AUSTRIA AND SOME OTHER COUNTRIES. ALTHOUGH THEY POSSESS APPROPRIATE DOCUMENTS TO THE EFFECT THAT THEY ARE SHIPPING MEDICINE AND HUMANITARIAN AID, ALLOWED BY THE SC RESOLUTIONS, POLICE AND CUSTOMS AUTHORITIES OF THE NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES ARE

HOLDING VEHICLES WITH YUGOSLAV REGISTRATION PLATES AT BORDER CROSSINGS FOR SEVEN OR MORE DAYS, THOUGH THERE ARE NO GROUNDS FOR THIS IN THE SC RESOLUTIONS. SEVERAL ELDERLY PEOPLE AND CHILDREN FROM YUGOSLAVIA DIED WHILE THEY WERE WAITING IN THEIR CARS OR BUSES FOR HOURS IN THE 1992 SUMMER HEAT TO PASS THE OTHERWISE ROUTINE AND SHORT CUSTOMS PROCEDURE AT THE YUGOSLAV-HUNGARIAN BORDER CROSSING AT HORGOS.

BECAUSE OF THIS DISCRIMINATORY TREATMENT AT BORDER CROSSINGS, PASSENGER TRAFFIC CANNOT BE CARRIED OUT ACCORDING TO SCHEDULE, WHILE DRIVERS TIRE OUT AND HAVE TO WORK LONGER THAN PROVIDED BY THE EUROPEAN AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE WORK OF CREWS OF VEHICLES ENGAGED IN INTERNATIONAL ROAD TRANSPORT (AETR) WITH DIRECT CONSEQUENCES FOR TRAFFIC SAFETY. DUE TO RESTRICTED ENTRY TO VEHICLES WITH YUGOSLAV REGISTRATION PLATES TO SOME COUNTRIES AND SPECIAL TREATMENT ACCORDED THESE VEHICLES,

PASSENGERS ARE HUMILIATED INTO BOARDING, AND THEIR LUGGAGE IS RELOADED ON TO FOREIGN BUSES, WHICH RAISES THE OVERALL TRAVEL EXPENSES WHICH ARE CHARGED TO PASSENGERS.

6. DUE TO THE OIL AND OIL PRODUCTS EMBARGO THE NUMBER OF VEHICLES USED PER DAY HAS BEEN SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCED. CITY TRANSPORT COUNTRY-WIDE HAS BEEN MOST SERIOUSLY AFFECTED. BUSES ARE OVERCROWDED WHICH INCONVENIENCES IN PARTICULAR
ELDERLY PEOPLE, MOTHERS WITH SMALL CHILDREN, PREGNANT WOMEN, THE BLIND AND DISABLED. POOR PUBLIC TRANSPORT AFFECTS ALSO OVER 700 000 ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS.

7. THE EMBARGO HAS PUT AN END TO REGULAR AIR TRAFFIC BETWEEN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES: 40 PLANES OF YUGOSLAV AIR COMPANIES HAVE BEEN GROUNDED, WHILE PASSENGERS ARE COMPELLED TO USE MORE COMPLICATED AND LONGER WAYS TO TRAVEL. THE CONSEQUENCES ARE FELT NOT ONLY IN YUGOSLAVIA. IN 1991, 646 000 PASSENGERS ARRIVED TO, AND 692 000 PASSENGERS LEFT, YUGOSLAVIA ON BOARD YUGOSLAV AND FOREIGN AIRLINES FROM BELGRADE AND OTHER YUGOSLAV AIRPORTS. IN A PARTICULARLY DIFFICULT SITUATION ARE SERIOUSLY SICK PEOPLE WHOSE ONLY HOPE IS A TRIP ABROAD FOR COMPLICATED OPERATIONS FINANCED BY AND LARGE FROM VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS OF CITIZENS. THE NEAREST INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT (BUDAPEST OR SOFIA) IS A 6-TO 10-HOUR CAR RIDE AWAY, REACHABLE ONLY AFTER LONG WAITS AT BORDER CROSSINGS, OFTEN IN WINTER COLD OR SUMMER HEAT.

INTERNATIONAL PASSENGER TRAFFIC IS A PROFIT-MAKING BUSINESS BOTH FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE COMPANIES. HOWEVER, UN SANCTIONS IMPOSED AGAINST THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA HAVE AFFECTED AND WILL CONTINUE TO AFFECT PRIMARILY THE MAN IN THE STREET, HIS TRAVEL PLANS, EITHER FOR BUSINESS, PLEASURE OR MEDICAL TREATMENT, FOR INSTANCE. MAKE TRAVEL TO, AND CONTACT AMONG, PEOPLE DIFFICULT, EVEN DENY THEM TODAY WHEN THEY ARE RIGHTLY CONSIDERED CIVILIZATIONAL BENEFITS AVAILABLE TO ALL IS ANACHRONISTIC AND INHUMAN.

SPORTS AND SANCTIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 757 OF 30 MAY 1992, AMONG OTHER THINGS, CALLS ON ALL MEMBER-STATES TO TAKE NECESSARY STEPS TO PREVENT INDIVIDUALS OR GROUPS REPRESENTING THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA FROM PARTICIPATING IN ATHLETIC EVENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

SINCE THE ADOPTION OF THIS RESOLUTION, YUGOSLAV ATHLETES HAVE BEEN ALLOWED TO PARTICIPATE ONLY IN INDIVIDUAL EVENTS AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES IN BARCELONA, IN THE DISABLED PARAOLYMPICS ALSO IN BARCELONA AND IN SOME BALKAN, EUROPEAN AND WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS, AS WELL AS IN SOME INDIVIDUAL INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIONS IN TRACK AND FIELD, ROWING, GYMNASTICS, KARATE, TABLE TENNIS, TENNIS, MARKSMANSHIP, FENCING AND CHESS.

DUE TO THESE UNFAIR AND ONE-SIDED SANCTIONS, THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA HAS BEEN TAKEN AWAY THE ORGANIZATION OF THE 1994 WORLD BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP AND THE WORLD STUDENT JUDO CHAMPIONSHIP.

SIMILARLY, AS A RESULT OF THESE SANCTIONS, THE YUGOSLAV NATIONAL FOOTBALL TEAM HAS BEEN DISQUALIFIED FROM THE 1994 WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP COMPETITION IN AN EXTREMELY DRAMATIC AND UNDIGNIFIED MANNER AND RETURNED FROM SWEDEN IN JUNE 1992. OUR NATIONAL HANDBALL AND VOLLEYBALL TEAMS (MEN AND WOMEN) WERE NOT ALLOWED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIPS. YUGOSLAV ATHLETES HAVE BEEN BARRED FROM ALL EUROPEAN AND WORLD TEAM COMPETITIONS.

SINCE, IN TEAM SPORTS, THE PARTICIPATION AND SUCCESS IN EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIPS ARE A PREREQUISITE FOR PARTICIPATION IN WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS AND SINCE THEY REPRESENT QUALIFICATIONS FOR THE 1996 OLYMPICS, IT IS ALMOST CERTAIN THAT OUR ATHLETES WILL NOT BE ALLOWED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE 1996 OLYMPICS BECAUSE OF THE BAN ON COMPETING IN TEAM SPORTS EVENTS.

THE INABILITY OF YUGOSLAV ATHLETES TO PARTICIPATE IN THE SAID COMPETITIONS WILL CERTAINLY RESULT IN A FALL IN THE LEVEL OF PERFORMANCE, BOTH ATHLETIC AND COACHING, AS A CONSEQUENCE OF A LOSS OF MOTIVATION AND INTEREST IN SPORTS IN GENERAL.

THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA HAS REPEATEDLY CALLED ON MANY RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL ATHLETIC FORA, AS WELL AS ON THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL SANCTIONS COMMITTEE TO RECONSIDER AND POSSIBLY LIFT THE BAN ON THE PARTICIPATION OF YUGOSLAV ATHLETES IN INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION BUT, REGRETTABLY, ALL THESE CALLS WENT UNHEEDED. IN CONDITIONS OF SANCTIONS, ALL THE PROPOSALS OF THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA TO DATE HAVE BEEN BASED ON THE NEED TO ENSURE THE SURVIVAL AND DEVELOPMENT OF SPORTS IN YUGOSLAVIA AND ON THE ENDEAVOUR TO MAINTAIN THE ESSENTIAL CONTACTS WITH THE WORLD.

YUGOSLAV ATHLETES HAVE DONE EXCEPTIONALLY WELL IN A NUMBER OF SPORTS, ESPECIALLY IN TEAM SPORTS (BASKETBALL, HANDBALL, WATERPOLO, FOOTBALL AND VOLLEYBALL) AND, QUITE RIGHTLY, RANK AMONG THE BEST IN THE WORLD. THE QUALITY AND RHYTHM THAT YUGOSLAV ATHLETES CONTRIBUTED TO INTERNATIONAL SPORTS EVENTS HAVE BEEN QUITE REMARKABLE AND THEIR ABSENCE FROM THESE EVENTS IS VERY NOTICEABLE INDEED. THIS IS TESTIFIED BY NUMEROUS STATEMENTS OF INTERNATIONAL OFFICIALS AND ATHLETES THEMSELVES. UNFORTUNATELY, THESE STATEMENTS HAVE FAILED TO MOVE THOSE WHO MAKE DECISIONS AS THEY REMAIN UNIMPRESSED. SO, IN THE FIELD IN WHICH POLITICS HAS THE LEAST RIGHT TO BE INVOLVED AND IN WHICH ALL HURDLES ARE SUPPOSED TO BE SURMOUNTED THE EASIEST WAY, GRAVE INJUSTICE HAS BEEN MADE TO ONE OF THE MOST PRESTIGIOUS MEMBERS OF THE WORLD SPORTS FAMILY - THE YUGOSLAV ATHLETIC MOVEMENT AND ITS ATHLETES.

SUCH AN ATTITUDE RUNS AGAINST THE GRAIN OF THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS ADOPTED BY THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY, WHERE IT IS SAID IN UNAMBIGUOUS TERMS THAT NO NATION WILL BE DISCRIMINATED AGAINST ON THE BASIS OF THE POLITICAL, LEGAL OR INTERNATIONAL STATUS OF ITS COUNTRY OR TERRITORY, NO MATTER WHETHER IT IS INDEPENDENT, UNDER TRUSTEESHIP, NON-SELF-GOVERNING OR WHETHER ITS SOVEREIGNTY IS LIMITED IN ANY OTHER WAY. AT THE SAME TIME, SUCH AN ATTITUDE OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND OF SOME INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES IN PARTICULAR, IS IN CONTRAVENTION OF THE CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION WHICH GRANTS EQUAL PROTECTION TO EVERYONE, ESPECIALLY AGAINST ANY DISCRIMINATION OR INSTIGATION TO SUCH DISCRIMINATION.

THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA THEREFORE CALLS ONCE AGAIN ON THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY, ATHLETIC FEDERATIONS AND WORLD ATHLETES IN PARTICULAR, TO PRESS THEIR COUNTRIES AND THEIR RESPECTIVE ATHLETIC FEDERATIONS TO SEE THAT THESE UNFAIR AND INHUMAN SANCTIONS IMPOSED AGAINST YUGOSLAV ATHLETES BY THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL ARE LIFTED SOON.

**THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA**

AIDE MEMOIRE
ON THE REFUGEE PROBLEM IN THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA TAKES THIS OPPORTUNITY TO ADVISE OF A VERY DIFFICULT SITUATION IN THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA, PARTICULARLY IN THE SOCIAL FIELD, DUE TO A LARGE NUMBER OF REFUGEES WHO HAVE FOUND SHELTER IN YUGOSLAVIA AND WHOSE NUMBER IS INCREASING EVERY DAY SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE YUGOSLAV CRISIS WHICH CULMINATED IN ARMED CONFLICTS, FIRST IN CROATIA AND THEN IN BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA, OVER HALF A MILLION OF REFUGEES ARRIVED IN THE TERRITORY OF THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA, WITH ALL THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND OTHER CONSEQUENCES OF SUCH A PROCESS.

THROUGH AN ORGANIZED SOCIETY-WIDE ACTION ALL NECESSARY MEASURES HAVE BEEN TAKEN IN THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA IN THE PAST PERIOD TO ALLEVIATE AND RESOLVE THESE PROBLEMS. HOWEVER, THESE PROBLEMS ARE BECOMING EVER MORE DIFFICULT TO RESOLVE NOT ONLY BECAUSE OF A LARGE AND INCREASING NUMBER OF REFUGEES BUT ALSO BECAUSE OF THE LIMITATIONS FACED BY YUGOSLAVIA AND ITS POPULATION IN THEIR CAPABILITIES TO PROVIDE HUMANITARIAN AID IN A VERY DIFFICULT ECONOMIC SITUATION AS A CONSEQUENCE OF, AMONG OTHER THINGS, THE UNFAIR SANCTIONS IMPOSED ON THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA. WHEN THESE SANCTIONS WERE ESTABLISHED NOBODY QUESTIONED THE HUMANENESS OF IMPOSING SEVERE ECONOMIC AND OTHER SANCTIONS ON A COUNTRY AND A PEOPLE TAKING UPON THEMSELVES THE HUMANE OBLIGATION TO PROVIDE SHELTER TO SUCH A LARGE NUMBER OF REFUGEES. BESIDES, POLITICAL FACTORS DO PLAY AN ENORMOUS ROLE ALSO IN THE HUMANITARIAN FIELD, SO THAT INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE EXTENDED TO REFUGEES IN THE TERRITORY OF THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA, ESPECIALLY BILATERAL ASSISTANCE, IS INCOMPARABLY SMALLER THAN THE ASSISTANCE ARRIVING IN OTHER PARTS OF THE FORMER SFR OF YUGOSLAVIA AND IS DETERMINED IN GREAT MEASURE BY POLITICAL INTERESTS, AS IF THE REFUGEES IN THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA WERE NOT THE VICTIMS OF THE ONE AND THE SAME CONFLICT.

THIS UNEQUAL POSITION OF MORE THAN HALF A MILLION REFUGEES - SERBS, CROATS, MUSLIMS AND MEMBERS OF OTHER PEOPLES - IS CERTAINLY UNFAVOURABLY AFFECTED BY THE MEDIA DISCRIMINATION AGAINST SERBS AND THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA SYSTEMATICALLY PURSUED IN MANY COUNTRIES ALL OVER THE WORLD. DURING THE ARMED CONFLICT IN CROATIA, FOR INSTANCE, THE WORLD PUBLIC WAS NOT INFORMED AT ALL THAT OVER 250 000 SERBS HAD BEEN FORCED TO LEAVE THEIR ANCESTRAL HOMES TO SEEK REFUGE IN SERBIA. THE EXODUS OF THE SERB PEOPLE IN WESTERN SLAVONIA WAS NEVER CHARACTERIZED AS "ETHNIC CLEANSING" AND THE FACT THAT THE NUMBER OF SERBS IN ZAGREB AND OTHER CROATIAN TOWNS HAS BEEN REDUCED UNDER PRESSURE BY MORE THAN A HALF HAS NEVER BEEN ASSESSED AS A VIOLATION OF THEIR FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHTS.

EVEN MORE DISCRIMINATED ARE THE SERBS WHO WERE FORCED TO FLEE THE HORRORS OF THE WAR IN BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA. THE WORLD PUBLIC IS OVERWHELMED WITH THE NEWS OF THE TRAGIC FATE OF MUSLIM AND CROAT REFUGEES, WHILE ONLY A FEW WORLD AGENCIES HAVE REPORTED ON HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF SERBS WHO FLED THE DEVASTATION AND OTHER WAR HORRORS AND CAME TO SERBIA, MONTENEGRO AND PARTS OF KRAJINA.

WE, THEREFORE, EXPECT FROM INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN ORGANIZATIONS, CONSISTENT TO THE PRINCIPLES OF NEUTRALITY, IMPARTIALITY AND THE NON-POLITICAL CHARACTER OF THEIR ACTIVITY, TO CONTRIBUTE TO AN OBJECTIVE PRESENTATION OF THE HUMANITARIAN PROBLEMS THAT YUGOSLAVIA IS DRAMATICALLY FACED WITH.

1. AT THIS MOMENT THERE ARE ABOUT 655 000 REFUGEES IN THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA, 585 000 IN THE TERRITORY OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA AND 70 000 IN THE REPUBLIC OF MONTENEGRO. THIS NUMBER IS AUGMENTED BY 150 000 TO 200 000 OF OTHER REFUGEES IN SERBIA AND 10 000 IN MONTENEGRO WHO ARE NOT REGISTERED WITH THE COMPETENT AUTHORITIES. THIS NUMBER IS NOT FINAL SINCE UP TO 1000 NEW REFUGEES ARRIVE IN SERBIA EVERY DAY.

AS TO NATIONALITY STRUCTURE, THE MOST NUMEROUS REFUGEES IN SERBIA ARE SERBS (84.2 PER CENT), MUSLIMS (6.2 PER CENT) AND CROATS (1.6 PER CENT). THE REMAINING 8 PER CENT ACCOUNTS FOR ALBANIAN, JEWISH, BULGARIAN, ROMANY AND HUNGARIAN REFUGEES. THERE IS AN EQUAL NUMBER OF MUSLIM, SERB AND MONTENEGRIN REFUGEES IN MONTENEGRO.

ALL REFUGEES IN THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA ARE PROVIDED A COLLECTIVE PROTECTION OF PERSONAL AND OTHER RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS, AS WELL AS INTERNATIONAL LEGAL PROTECTION, IN THE WAY PROVIDED FOR THE CITIZENS OF THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA.

THE REFUGEES UNABLE TO FIND BOARD AND ACCOMMODATION WITH RELATIVES, FRIENDS OR WITH OTHER CITIZENS ARE PROVIDED BOARD AND ACCOMMODATION IN COLLECTIVE FACILITIES. WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE CAPACITIES OF THE COUNTRY, THE REFUGEES ACCOMMODATED WITHIN FAMILIES ARE GRANTED MONTHLY ASSISTANCE IN FOOD, ITEMS OF PERSONAL HYGIENE, CLOTHES AND FOOTWEAR. THE TOKEN FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE WHICH REFUGEES ARE OTHERWISE ENTITLED TO IS NOT PAID SINCE IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO PROVIDE FINANCIAL RESOURCES FOR THAT PURPOSE.

THE FINANCIAL ALLOCATIONS OF THE YUGOSLAV FEDERAL AND REPUBLICAN ORGANS TO MEET THE NEEDS OF A LARGE NUMBER OF REFUGEES, AS WELL AS THE ASSISTANCE OF THE OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES, HAVE PROVED INSUFFICIENT.

THE SITUATION AND STATUS OF THE REFUGEES IN THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA IS FURTHER AGGRAVATED BY THE UNITED NATIONS SANCTIONS. THESE SANCTIONS HAVE BEEN DRAINING THE YUGOSLAV ECONOMY FOR 9 MONTHS NOW, SO THAT A LARGE NUMBER OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES ARE AT THE VERGE OF EXISTENCE. IN COMPARISON TO

1991, THE SOCIAL PRODUCT HAS PLUMMETED DRASTICALLY, WHICH AGGRAVATES THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC POSITION OF THE POPULATION, ESPECIALLY THE MOST VULNERABLE GROUPS. OUT OF 2 300 000 PEOPLE EMPLOYED IN THE ECONOMY OF THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA IN NORMAL CONDITIONS, 800 000 OR ONE THIRD OF THE OVERALL NUMBER HAVE BEEN LAID OFF, WITH WAGES AND SALARIES REDUCED TO 70 PER CENT OF THE NORMAL PAY.

THE VERY PRECISE DATA CONTAINED IN THE LATEST "UNITED NATIONS REVISED INTERAGENCY APPEAL FOR THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA, APRIL TO DECEMBER 1993", ARE FURTHER EVIDENCE OF THE DIFFICULT REFUGEE SITUATION IN THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA.

THIS SITUATION STRETCHES THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA BEYOND THE POINT OF ENDURANCE WITH REGARD TO PROVIDING HOUSING FOR THE REFUGEES AND HANDLING THEIR PROBLEMS. ON THE OTHER HAND, THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY HAS SHIFTED THE BRUNT OF THE BURDEN OF CARING FOR REFUGEES ONTO THE SHOULDERS OF THE CITIZENS OF YUGOSLAVIA. UNTIL TWO MONTHS AGO, ONLY 10-15 PER CENT OF THE OVERALL REFUGEE NEEDS WAS PROVIDED BY INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN ORGANIZATIONS. THIS PERCENTAGE HAS RECENTLY INCREASED TO ABOUT 30 PER CENT DUE PRIMARILY TO THE ADDITIONAL EFFORTS OF THE UNHCR, HUMANITARIAN BUREAU OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY, INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES (IFRC), INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS (ICRC), BELGIAN BRANCH OF "MEDECINS SANS FRONTIERES" AND SOME OTHERS.

BILATERAL ASSISTANCE WHICH OTHERWISE IS THE MAIN SOURCE OF FINANCING REFUGEES IN CROATIA, BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA AND SLOVENIA, IS ALMOST NON-EXISTENT IN YUGOSLAVIA.

2. THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA WISHES TO POINT IN PARTICULAR TO THE VERY DIFFICULT SITUATION OF REFUGEE CHILDREN AND WOMEN REFUGEES. THERE ARE ABOUT 250 000 REFUGEE CHILDREN IN YUGOSLAVIA, 1 200 OF THEM WITHOUT BOTH PARENTS. THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN, AS A POPULATION CATEGORY IN THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA, PARTICULARLY REFUGEE CHILDREN, HAS WORSENED AS A CONSEQUENCE OF ECONOMIC SANCTIONS. IN WARRING ENVIRONMENT, THE SOCIAL CLIMATE IN WHICH CHILDREN ARE BEING RAISED IS SUCH AS TO PROVIDE FERTILE GROUND FOR MANY DISEASES, INCLUDING MENTAL ILLNESSES AND TRAUMAS. THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN IN THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA AND, BY THE SAME TOKEN, THE POSITION OF REFUGEE CHILDREN, IS SERIOUSLY AFFECTED ALSO BY THE ENDANGERED RIGHTS TO THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF HEALTH AND MEDICAL CARE, TO QUALITY FOOD, SOCIAL PROTECTION ETC. THERE IS A LACK OF FOOD, MEDICINE AND SPARE PARTS FOR MEDICAL EQUIPMENT, HEATING OIL FOR SCHOOLS AND HOSPITAL SO THAT CHILD MORTALITY IS RISING.

IN ADDITION TO REFUGEE CHILDREN, WOMEN REFUGEES, PARTICULARLY WOMEN WITH CHILDREN, ARE ALSO FACING A DIFFICULT SITUATION. THAT THE NUMBER OF WOMEN REFUGEES IS LARGE IS EVIDENCED BY THE FACT THAT AS MUCH AS 83 PER CENT OF ALL ADULT REFUGEES IN SERBIA ARE WOMEN. THIS POPULATION GROUP IS ADDITIONALLY ENDANGERED BECAUSE OF THEIR ILL-TREATMENT AND RAPE IN WAR ZONES.

3. THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT WISHES TO USE THIS OPPORTUNITY IN PARTICULAR TO DRAW ATTENTION TO THE SPECIFIC SITUATION FACED BY REFUGEES IN IT. THEY ARE AN EXAMPLE OF MASS EXILE UNKNOWN THUS FAR EITHER TO THE OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES AND INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN ORGANIZATIONS OR TO YUGOSLAV AUTHORITIES CONSIDERING THE FACT THAT 96.9 PER CENT OF ALL REFUGEES HAVE EITHER PRIVATE OR PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION. THE EXCEPTIONALLY DIFFICULT LIVELIHOOD OF MANY FAMILIES COMPELS REFUGEES, AN ESTIMATED 250 000 TO 300 000, TO LOOK FOR THEIR HOUSING THEMSELVES. IT IS QUITE CERTAIN THAT MANY OF THEM WILL TRY TO FIND A SOLUTION BY EMIGRATING TO OTHER, PRIMARILY WESTERN, COUNTRIES. ONE OF THE SOLUTIONS IS THE PROVISION OF SHELTERS FOR FAMILY ACCOMMODATION OF REFUGEES. IN CLOSE COOPERATION WITH THE UNHCR, AN ADAPTATION AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECT FOR REFUGEE ACCOMMODATION HAS BEEN INITIATED. HOWEVER, THE OVERALL PROJECT PROVIDES FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF ONLY 8 000 PEOPLE. DUE TO THE EXCEPTIONALLY DIFFICULT ECONOMIC SITUATION BROUGHT ABOUT BY ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, YUGOSLAVIA IS UNABLE TO FINANCE THIS PROJECT ALONE. IF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY FAILS TO PROVIDE ASSISTANCE, A LARGE NUMBER OF REFUGEES WILL BE FORCED TO LOOK FOR THEIR OWN SOLUTIONS, MOST PROBABLY BY EMIGRATING TO OTHER COUNTRIES.

THE SPECIFIC NATURE OF THE REFUGEE POPULATION IN THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA WILL REQUIRE THAT THE YUGOSLAV AUTHORITIES, IN IDENTIFYING THEIR OVERALL NEEDS, ASK FOR ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN ORGANIZATIONS WITH A VIEW TO ENSURING LONG-TERM SOLUTIONS TO THEIR PROBLEMS.

THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT WISHES ALSO TO POINT TO THE EXISTENCE OF A LARGE NUMBER OF THE CITIZENS OF THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA, ESTIMATED AT ABOUT 400 000, LIVING AS REFUGEES IN MANY COUNTRIES OF EUROPE. THEIR STAY IN THESE COUNTRIES WILL NECESSITATE THE SOLUTION OF A LARGE NUMBER OF HUMANITARIAN PROBLEMS. IN ORDER TO ENSURE THEIR RETURN TO YUGOSLAVIA, IT WILL BE NECESSARY TO SEEK SOLUTIONS THROUGH BILATERAL AND MULTILATERAL COOPERATION AND THROUGH CONCERTED ACTION.

4. THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT IS AWARE THAT THE REFUGEE PROBLEMS WILL BE PRESENT IN THIS REGION LONG AFTER THE CESSATION OF THE ARMED CONFLICTS. BEARING IN MIND THE RELEVANT RESOLUTIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY, THE CONCLUSIONS OF THE LONDON STAGE OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA AND THE DECISIONS TAKEN IN VARIOUS INTERNATIONAL MEETINGS DEVOTED TO THE VICTIMS OF THE CONFLICT, THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA CALLS ON THE OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN ORGANIZATIONS, IN ADDITION TO THE EMERGENCY RELIEF ASSISTANCE ALREADY PROVIDED AND DRAWING UPON THEIR LONG-STANDING INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE IN THE FIELD, TO ASSIST THE COMPETENT YUGOSLAV AUTHORITIES IN FINDING A LASTING SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEMS OF REFUGEES AND OTHER PERSONS AFFECTED BY WAR AND MILITARY OPERATIONS. ACCORDINGLY, THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT INTERPRETS THE DEFINITION OF THE TERM "REFUGEE", EMBODIED IN NUMEROUS UNITED NATIONS DOCUMENTS, IN THE BROADEST POSSIBLE SENSE.

FOR THE PURPOSE OF FINDING A LONG-TERM SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEM OF REFUGEES, THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT CALLS ON THE UNHCR AND, AS APPROPRIATE, OTHER INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS, DRAWING UPON THE EXPERIENCES AND RESOURCES OF ALL RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES TO ENGAGE IN

A) PROVIDING ASSISTANCE FOR THE REINTEGRATION OF REFUGEES REMAINING IN THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA, WHICH WOULD INCLUDE ASSISTANCE IN THE REALIZATION OF DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AND OTHER LONG-TERM FORMS OF MATERIAL ASSISTANCE AND IN DEVISING VARIOUS WAYS OF CONTINUED ACTIVITY IN THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA. THIS SHOULD INCLUDE ASSISTANCE AIMED AT CONTINUING THE REFUGEE SETTLEMENTS ADAPTATION AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECT, ASSISTANCE IN MEETING THE ESSENTIAL NEEDS IN THE EDUCATION, HEALTH AND SOCIAL PROTECTION OF REFUGEES;

B) PROVIDING ASSISTANCE TO FACILITATE RETURN TO THEIR HOMES FOR THOSE REFUGEES WHO SO WISH AFTER THE CESSATION OF MILITARY OPERATIONS. HERE WE PARTICULARLY HAVE IN MIND THE ASSISTANCE IN ESTABLISHING NORMAL FLOWS OF LIFE WITHIN THE SO-CALLED "EMERGENCY DEVELOPMENT" PROGRAMME. IN THIS CONTEXT, THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT URGES THE UNHCR TO TAKE PART IN THE WORK OF THE EXISTING AND FUTURE INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEES FOR THE RETURN OF REFUGEES WHICH WILL DEAL WITH THESE PROBLEMS BETWEEN THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA, CROATIA, BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA AND MACEDONIA.

C) WE ALSO EXPECT THE UNHCR TO TAKE, WITHIN THE OVERALL TREATMENT OF REFUGEES IN YUGOSLAVIA, APPROPRIATE ACTION IN ORDER TO ENSURE THAT THE REFUGEES WHO FULFIL THE NECESSARY CONDITIONS BE GRANTED THE REFUGEE STATUS UNDER THE 1951 CONVENTION ON THE STATUS OF REFUGEES AND THE 1967 PROTOCOL ON THE STATUS OF REFUGEES.

"THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT TAKES THIS OPPORTUNITY TO BRING THE ATTENTION OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN ORGANIZATIONS TO THE FACT THAT THE SECURITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO RESOLUTION 724 (1991) CONCERNING YUGOSLAVIA DECIDED TO APPROVE IMPORT OF OIL AND NATURAL GAS INTO THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA FOR HUMANITARIAN PURPOSES IF A RECOGNIZED INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN ORGANIZATION UNDERTOOK TO SPONSOR IT. SINCE NO ASSOCIATION HAS SO FAR INDICATED ITS INTENTION TO DO SO, WE APPEAL TO NUMEROUS INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN ORGANIZATIONS PRESENT IN THIS REGION TO HELP THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA ALLEVIATE THE DIFFICULT HUMANITARIAN PROBLEMS ALSO THROUGH THESE IMPORTS.

THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT IS AWARE THAT A FINAL AND DURABLE SOLUTION OF THE REFUGEE PROBLEM, AS WELL AS MANY OTHER RELATED PROBLEMS, CAN BE FOUND ONLY IN THE CONDITIONS OF PEACE, RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE RIGHT TO DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENT. THEREFORE, THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT, IN ADDITION TO THE APPEAL TO THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY TO RENDER URGENT AND LONG-TERM ASSISTANCE IN SOLVING DIFFICULT HUMANITARIAN REFUGEE PROBLEMS IN THE TERRITORY OF THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA MENTIONED IN THIS AIDE MEMOIRE, CALLS ALSO ON THIS OCCASION ON ALL INTERNATIONAL FACTORS TO INVEST FURTHER EFFORTS IN ORDER TO OBJECTIVELY ASSESS THE ENTIRE PROBLEM IN THE TERRITORY OF THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA AND ARRIVE AT ITS JUST SOLUTION BY PEACEFUL MEANS. ONLY THIS WOULD BRING PEACE AND PROSPERITY TO ALL PEOPLE IN THIS REGION.

THE LATEST DATA ON THE NUMBER AND STRUCTURE OF REFUGEES FROM THE FORMER SFRY IN THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA AND THEIR SOCIAL STATUS

1. ACCORDING TO THE DATA OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES OF SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO, ON 10 MAY 1993 THERE WERE 656,089 REFUGEES FROM BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA, CROATIA, SLOVENIA AND MACEDONIA IN THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA (392,629 OF THEM, OR 59.8 PER CENT, FROM BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA, ACCOUNTING FOR 6.2 PER CENT OF THE OVERALL POPULATION OF THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA ESTIMATED AT ABOUT 10.5 MILLION. OUT OF THIS NUMBER, 590,000 IS ACCOMMODATED IN SERBIA (OR 6 PER CENT OF THE OVERALL POPULATION IN SERBIA OF 9,875 957) AND 66,089 IN MONTENEGRO (OR 10.6 PER CENT OF THE OVERALL POPULATION OF MONTENEGRO OF 624,043). 323,000 (56.4 PER CENT) ARE PERSONS WHO FLED FROM BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA TO SERBIA, AND 59,629 (90.2 PER CENT) TO MONTENEGRO.

2. MOST OF THE PEOPLE WHO FOUND REFUGE IN THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA HAVE BEEN ACCOMMODATED IN FAMILIES (96 PER CENT), WHILE ONLY A SMALL FRACTION OF REFUGEES ARE ACCOMMODATED COLLECTIVELY (4 PER CENT). THUS, FROM THE TOTAL NUMBER OF REFUGEES ACCOMMODATED IN SERBIA, 96.9 PER CENT HAVE BEEN ACCOMMODATED WITH FAMILIES AND 3.1 PER CENT ARE IN COLLECTIVE RECEPTION CENTRES, WHILE IN MONTENEGRO 95.1 PER CENT REFUGEES ARE ACCOMMODATED WITH FAMILIES AND 4.9 PER CENT ARE IN COLLECTIVE RECEPTION CENTRES.

3. AS REGARDS THE NATIONAL COMPOSITION OF THE REFUGEES, 84.2 PER CENT OF THE REFUGEES ACCOMMODATED IN THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA ARE OF SERBIAN NATIONALITY (497,000); 6.3 PER CENT ARE OF MUSLIM NATIONALITY (37,000);

1.5 PER CENT ARE CROATS (9,000) AND 8 PER CENT ARE OF OTHER NATIONALITIES (HUNGARIAN, ALBANIAN, ETC.), THAT IS 47 000. IN MONTENEGRO, REFUGE HAS BEEN FOUND BY 38.9 PER CENT REFUGEES OF SERBIAN NATIONALITY (25,744), 30.3 PER CENT OF MONTENEGRINS (20,000) AND 30.8 PER CENT OF MUSLIMS (20,345).IN THIS CONNECTION IT IS IMPORTANT TO UNDERLINE THAT ALL THESE PERSONS ARE TREATED EQUALLY IRRESPECTIVE OF THEIR NATIONAL ORIGIN.

4. FROM THE ENTIRE REFUGEE POPULATION ACCOMMODATED IN THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA, 301,573 ARE WOMEN ABOVE THE AGE OF 18 (46 PER CENT), WHILE MEN ABOVE THE AGE OF 18 ACCOUNT FOR 66.329 (10.1 PER CENT). 261.000 (47.6 PER CENT) WOMEN REFUGEES OF LEGAL AGE HAVE FOUND REFUGE IN SERBIA AND 20,573 (31.4 PER CENT) IN MONTENEGRO, WHILE THE MEN OF LEGAL AGE ACCOUNT FOR 58,000 (9.8 PER CENT) IN THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA AND 8.329 (12.6 PER CENT) IN THE REPUBLIC OF MONTENEGRO.

5. OUT OF THE OVERALL REFUGEES POPULATION ACCOMMODATED IN THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA, THERE ARE 288,187 CHILDREN UNDER THE AGE OF 18, I.E. 43.9 PER CENT (19,524 UNDER THE AGE OF 1; 94,826 BETWEEN THE AGE OF 1 AND 7 AND 173,837 BETWEEN AGE 7 AND 18). IN THE TERRITORY OF SERBIA, THERE ARE 251,000 CHILDREN UNDER THE AGE OF 18, I.E. 42.5 PER CENT (17,000 UNDER THE AGE OF 1; 85,000 BETWEEN 1 AND 7 AND 149,000 BETWEEN 7 AND 18) AND IN THE TERRITORY OF MONTENEGRO 37,187 CHILDREN IN THIS AGE GROUP, I.E. 56.3 PER CENT (2.524 UNDER THE AGE OF 1; 9,826 BETWEEN THE AGE OF 1 AND 7, AND 24,837 BETWEEN THE AGE OF 7 AND 18).

6. AS REGARDS THE VULNERABLE CATEGORIES OF REFUGEES, SERBIA HAS ACCOMMODATED 1,200 CHILDREN WITHOUT PARENTAL CARE, 10,000 BABIES BORN IN EXILE, 50,000 ELDERLY AND INFIRM PERSONS, 250 PATIENTS ON DIALYSIS AND 6,000 DIABETIC PATIENTS (DATA FOR MONTENEGRO ARE UNAVAILABLE).

7. THE DATA ON THE OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF REFUGEES ARE UNAVAILABLE. ACCORDING TO SOME INFORMATION, THE STRUCTURE OF REFUGEES FROM THE WAR-AFFECTED AREAS OF THE FORMER SFRY WHO HAVE FOUND REFUGE IN THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA IS THE FOLLOWING: 0.43 PER CENT FARMERS, 3.3 PER CENT MINERS AND WORKERS IN INDUSTRY, 1.6 PER CENT SALESMEN, 1.3 PER CENT ADMINISTRATIVE WORKERS, 0.06 PER CENT MANAGERS, 3.4 PER CENT PROFESSIONALS AND ARTISTS, 0.2 PER CENT PEOPLE OF OTHER OCCUPATIONS, 2.7 PER CENT PENSIONERS AND DISABLED PERSONS, 3.9 PER CENT HOUSEWIVES, 27.5 PER CENT PUPILS AND STUDENTS, 0.2 PER CENT DEPENDENTS AND 55.2 PER CENT PERSONS UNKNOWN UNRECORDED OCCUPATION.

FOR MONTENEGRO, THE DATA ON THE STRUCTURE OF REFUGEES ARE UNAVAILABLE. IT IS RELIABLY KNOWN HOWEVER THAT AMONG REFUGEES THERE ARE DOCTORS, JURISTS, PROFESSORS, TEACHERS, ECONOMISTS, ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, POLITICOLOGISTS, PSYCHOLOGISTS, NURSES, WORKERS, FARMERS, ETC.

8. WE DO NOT POSSESS DETAILED INFORMATION ON THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STATUS OF THESE PERSONS BEFORE THEY FOUND REFUGE IN THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA, FLEEING THE HORRORS OF WAR AND OTHER DANGERS AND INSECURITY. HOWEVER, IT IS RELIABLY KNOWN THAT ON THE WHOLE, THE REFUGEES FROM CROATIA WERE BETTER-OFF THAN THE REFUGEES FROM BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE ECONMIC AND SOCIAL STATUS OF PERSONS WHO FOUND REFUGE IN THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA, IT SHOULD BE POINTED OUT THAT THESE PERSONS HAVE FLED THEIR HOMES, MOST FREQUENTLY WITHOUT ANY RESOURCES, AND ARE THEREFORE TREATED IN THE SAME WAY AS PERSONS IN NEED OF SOCIAL ASSISTANCE (PERSONS WITHOUT ANY MEANS AND POSSIBILITIES OF SUPPORTING THEMSELVES, AND THEREFORE IN NEED OF ADEQUATE FORMS OF SOCIAL ASSISTANCE AND SUPPORT). FOR THIS REASON, THESE PERSONS, THE FAMILIES IN WHICH THEY ARE ACCOMMODATED AND THE INSTITUTIONS IN WHICH THEY ARE ACCOMMODATED COLLECTIVELY, AS WELL AS HEALTH INSTITUTIONS ARE PROVIDED, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE POSSIBILITIES OF THE SOCIETY, APPROPRIATE ORGANIZED ASSISTANCE IN MONEY OR KIND (FOOD, CLOTHES, FOOTWEAR, MEDICINE, MEDICAL MATERIAL, ETC.). IT IS PARTICULARLY IMPORTANT THAT ALL THE REFUGEES ARE ACCORDED EQUAL TREATMENT, REGARDLESS OF THEIR NATIONAL ORIGIN, BUT DEPENDING ON THE NUMBER OF REFUGEE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AND THEIR NATURAL STRUCTURE (CHILDREN, ELDERLY AND THE SICK, ETC.) AND THAT THEY ARE ALL PROVIDED FULL HEALTH CARE.

IT SHOULD BE ADDED THAT A SMALL NUMBER OF REFUGEES IN THE TERRITORY OF THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA HAVE FOUND USUALLY A TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE SOCIAL OR PRIVATE SECTOR AND THAT DURING THAT TIME, THEY ARE NOT ENTITLED TO THE ABOVE REFUGEE BENEFITS, PROVIDED THEIR INCOMES ARE SUFFICIENT TO COVER THEIR OWN AND THEIR FAMILY'S MINIMUM NEEDS.